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• LAST EDITION

## ALLIED FORCES UNITE IN GREAT FLANDERS DRIVE

All Objectives Secured in Record  
Combined Offensive—Many  
Villages and Prisoners Taken  
by the British Troops

What, apparently, is one of the fiercest battles of the war is now being fought round the old Ypres salient. After a week of literally tremendous artillery preparation, paralleling nothing in the whole history of fighting, owing to the very indescribability of its intensity, the British and French advanced yesterday along a front extending from Dixmude to Armentières, with the apparent intention of cutting off the extreme German right, and turning the left where the break occurred in the line.

The German line itself rests on the coast at Westende, some 7 miles south-west of Ostend. From thence it runs due south in a wavy line as far as Arras, thus forming the extreme right of the whole line from Switzerland to the North Sea, where that line rests on the North Sea. The country here is amongst the most defensible in the whole system, constituted as it is of a mass of marshes, intersected by canals, dikes, and trenches, covered by the fire of long range guns, and immediately protected by vast masses of machine guns.

The object of the new advance, it would seem, is the breaking of the extreme German right, thus causing the evacuation of the coast line, from Ostend to the mouth of the Scheldt, with a view to capturing or destroying the submarine bases along this coast, and simultaneously compelling a withdrawal from the great coal district which centers round Lille. With this purpose in view, the British, and French troops advanced, at 3:50 yesterday morning, on the German position, between Dixmude and Armentières. The advance, so far as it was pushed, was entirely successful. The German line was pierced for a depth of two miles along a 25-mile front, a series of villages and fortified positions being stormed, in a few hours, which had been held by the Germans ever since they overran Belgium, in August, 1914.

The French, on the left of the attack, found their greatest difficulty in getting their bridges over the streams and through the mud between Dixmude and Boesinghe. In the end, however, they carried the first two lines of German trenches, and penetrated to an ultimate distance of some 2½ miles. On the French front, as well as on the British, there was comparatively little resistance along the first line, the trenches here having been flattened out of existence. The resistance stiffened, however, as the second and third lines were reached, and it was here that the fiercest struggle took place.

Simultaneously the British carried the two immensely powerful defensive systems round the villages of Verleschoek, Frezenberg, Saint Julien and Fikem, with a whole mass of fortified farms, woods, and canals linking them together. Further south they penetrated to the village of Westhoek, on the road from Ypres to Menin, whilst still further south they forced their way, early in the morning, into the villages of La Basse-Ville and Hellebeke.

As a result of the attack the German line has been badly torn, but it has not yet been broken or turned. After the assault had been driven home

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## ALLIED SOCIALISTS SET LONDON DATE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The British, French and Russian Socialists, in meeting here, have fixed the date of the interallied conference in London for Aug. 28 and 29. As to the international conference at Stockholm it is proposed to hold it from Sept. 9 to 16, at Stockholm, or at Christiania, if Stockholm is not available. The Russians will not take an active part in the London conference, though they will be present.

## ARMY BILL NOW BEFORE SENATE

Sir James Loughead in Vigorous  
Speech Moves Second Reading—Division Is Expected to Be Largely on Party Lines

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The military service bill is now before the Senate on its second reading which was moved by the leader of the Conservative Party in the upper House, Sir James Loughead. His speech was on a high plane of patriotism.

In reply to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment for a referendum, he declared that to hold such at the present time would be to do violence to the fundamental idea of defense. It would be putting the question of whether Canada should continue to do her duty up to the shoulders of the slackers, the aliens and rebellious persons generally. The voluntary system in his opinion was putting a premium on cowardice, resulting in the bold and worthy men of a country risking their lives for the reluctant and unworthy.

A French-Canadian Senator interrupting the leader of the Chamber to remark that Australia had not resorted to conscription, Sir James caused loud applause by remarking that Australia had no need for conscription for with half the population of Canada, Australia had sent as many men to the front as had Canada. Asked whether the act would be put in force before the general election, Senator Loughead replied that, while he would not speak for the Government on that point, he might say that, as far as he was concerned, the ink of the signature of the Governor-General on the bill would not be dry before the act was put into force. Loud cheers from the Conservative benches greeted this statement.

Speaking on behalf of the Liberal side of the House, Senator Bosworth soon made it evident that the division would be more or less on straight party lines. He concluded by moving an amendment to the effect that the bill should receive its second reading only with the understanding that the bill should not come into force until after the general election. Other speakers were all on the Liberal side and all opposed the second reading of the measure.

## SALOONS CLOSING IN SAN FRANCISCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Following the going into effect of the Federal law against selling liquor to soldiers and sailors, a large number of saloons have gone out of business in San Francisco and more are about to suspend operation. In fact, San Francisco saloon men have been going out of business rapidly for the past year, 73 having given up. Sixteen others will close their doors within two weeks.

## ARGENTINE LEANS TOWARD BREAK

Position of Brazil Since That  
Country Took Stand in the  
World Struggle Is in Contrast  
to That of Sister Nation

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The Argentine newspapers are contrasting the position of Argentina as a neutral with that of Bolivia and Brazil as belligerents.

Brazil and Bolivia, these newspapers point out, find themselves in a comfortable and profitable position since they definitely stated their positions in the world conflict, assuming a precise responsibility on the side of the Allies against the Central Empires, and a resultant sensible improvement in the economical and financial situation of both countries is to be observed. In contrast with an internal crisis that seriously affected their commerce and industries, each of these countries now enjoys a changed situation. Money, before unobtainable, is now at their command to exploit their industries and natural resources; and while other countries suffer from the lack of tonnage to make their exports, or, in case ships are available, have to pay prohibitive freight rates, both Brazil and Bolivia have been singularly favored.

The latter country finds plenty of vessels available at convenient Pacific ports for the transportation of her tin and copper, and Brazil is equally strikingly favored in the freight rates to Santos, which are of about 50 percent on those levied upon cargoes to Buenos Aires, notwithstanding the short distance—some few days of navigation only—which separates the two ports. Brazilian rubber and coffee go out from the ports of Santos, Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco and Manaus, under much more favorable conditions, from the standpoint of rates and the number of bottoms available, than do shipments of wool, hides, meats and cereals, from the Argentine and Uruguayan ports. And Brazil ports are still more favored than those of the Argentine by the greater abundance of coal supplied for homeward voyages.

Passing from a consideration of commercial and transportation conditions enjoyed by the countries in question to financial and industrial conditions, the evidence is even more striking that Brazil and Bolivia have solved the problem of their prosperity by definitely taking their stand with the United States against the Central Empires.

Brazil has upward of 30,000,000 head of cattle, according to reliable estimates, but for the most part such animals are in provinces far from the ports of exportation and the points of consumption, so that they have been counted as of little value. Now foreign capitalists are about to erect great freezing plants in the very heart of these cattle centers, and their products will make Brazil independent of importations, while great exportations will strengthen her economic position. The development of this meat industry in Brazil will create for Argentina a formidable competitor because of its better situation.

But the happy results to Brazil are not confined to the exploitation of her wealth in cattle. English and American interests have hurried to develop to the maximum her great deposits of iron, and vessels in sufficient numbers are promised to insure its transportation as fast as it can be produced. In the case of Bolivia, not only does she enjoy a good market for her minerals, with the requisite transportation facilities, but capital is at her command for internal development, notably for the extension of her railways, a work which has been halted since the war began up to now.

The situation in Brazil and Bolivia are being held up as examples of what might come to pass in Argentina if this country should throw aside its policy of neutrality.

## PLAN TO REELECT LIEUT.-GOV. COOLIDGE

Notice of the formation of a committee for nominating and reelecting Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Northampton has been filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The committee consists of the following: Frank W. Stearns of the R. H. Stearns Company, Boston, chairman; former State Treasurer Arthur B. Chapin of Boston, treasurer; Senator James F. Cavanagh of Everett, secretary; former Secretary of the Navy George von L. Meyer of Hamilton, Oscar O. Lamontagne of Holyoke, and George N. Jepson of the Norton Company, Worcester.

## NEW ELIGIBLES TO BE DRAWN

Names of Fifty Persons in Massachusetts, Found to Be Subject to Draft Since July 10, Will Be Chosen

Massachusetts is to have a draft drawing similar to the one which took place in Washington recently to determine the order of liability for military service of those who have registered since July 10. The drawing is to take place at the State House under the direction of Governor McCall; and "blindfolded men, a glass bowl and other accessories will be used."

Charles F. Gettemy, director of military enrollment for Massachusetts, said today that there were about 50 young men who will come under the drawing. They may be classified in three groups, namely, those who were in other states at the time the registration took place, those abroad at the time, and those who purposely delayed in sending in their cards.

The question as to whether members of the Constitutional Convention of the draft age will be exempted has not been determined. When asked regarding this today, Mr. Gettemy said that as far as he knows there is no provision for exempting them. This question will have to be decided by the authorities in Washington, he said. There are about 40 members in the convention, it is understood, who are of draft age.

Mr. Gettemy today issued a statement in which he says he desires to clarify the impression that he made a ruling to the effect members of the district and local exemption boards may be paid \$4 a day for their services. His statement was as follows:

"I understand that I am being quoted as having made a 'ruling' to the effect that members of district and local exemption boards may be paid \$4 a day for their services and that this 'interpretation' of the official regulations has been made on the advice of the Attorney-General's office. 'I hope that no undue importance will be attached to this statement. I have no authority to authorize payment of compensation to members of district or local boards, nor should anyone read into the regulations on this point anything which is not there. They are so clear as to require no ruling, interpretation, or construction by anyone except the members of the boards themselves, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding in regard to the matter, I should like to state the following: paragraph 11, page four of the Regulations Governing Disbursements, incident to the Registration and Selective Draft, as prescribed by the President, one or more copies of which have been sent to every local board: 'The desire in all communities to render patriotic service to the Government has given rise to numerous assurances that civilian services required in connection with the registration, selection, and draft authorized by the selective service act will, in many cases, be rendered gratuitously. In order, however, that no person selected for such service may find

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## OFFER TO END FOOD BILL TIEUP

Republican Conferees Submit  
Plan by Which Both House  
and Senate Would Vote on  
Joint War Committee Scheme

Almost no progress toward ending the deadlock among the congressional conferees on the Administration food control measure has been indicated since the President succeeded a day or two ago in inducing them to eliminate the plan for three food administrators. The President opposed the Senate plan for a congressional committee to supervise war expenditures, and the conferees are divided in regard to its acceptance. Meanwhile the country is demanding action to put the measure into effect.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Late today the Senate will have recorded its vote on the Sheppard national prohibition resolution. Early this afternoon both sides were predicting victory. Impartial observers, however, believed the resolution would pass by a close vote.

The first amendment offered by the "wets" was defeated today, 4 to 62. It was offered by Senator Hardwick of Georgia and would have prevented the purchase and use of intoxicants. Senator Sheppard held the amendment unnecessary.

Numerous senators who have been away from the Capitol on business were called back so that the full strength of the Senate would be polled as nearly as possible. Strenuous efforts were made to pair absent members, so that neither side would have the advantage in this connection. Speech making on the measure which has been in progress since Monday, was today conducted under the rule limiting each senator to 10 minutes. The agreement under which the vote is taken provides: That on the calendar day of Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1917, at 4 o'clock p. m., the Senate will vote, without further debate, upon any amendment that may be pending, and upon the resolution, S. J. Res. 17, through the regular parliamentary stages to its final disposition.

This means that the final vote must be taken by midnight today. It was expected that only one hour or two would be consumed in the voting.

Among the senators who spoke today was Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, who made a plea for State rights on the liquor question, stating that he would cast his vote against the Sheppard resolution. Senator Lodge also opposed the resolution.

Senator Jones (Republican) of Washington in the Senate Tuesday afternoon in supporting the Sheppard national prohibition resolution said that the Republican Party will have to declare for prohibition, because it will be necessary to party success. The party cannot long hope to retain the women's vote if it refuses to stand for prohibition, and if it does not retain these votes it cannot hope to succeed.

Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, in an address opposing the resolution for a prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, said he believed the adoption of this amendment would be "the worst thing that could be done to advance temperance."

Senator Sheppard, author of the resolution, has accepted an amendment by Senator Harding providing that the proposed constitutional amendment must be submitted to the states for ratification by July 1, 1923.

In his speech Senator Lodge declared his belief that it would be a dangerous step for the Federal Government to assume police powers over liquor that heretofore have been exercised by the State. He said: "Personally, I firmly believe that every human being would be far better morally, mentally and physically if he never touched alcohol. For the benefit of mankind I wish to see that result brought about and I hope that it can be done. But because I hold these beliefs I am not blind to the facts which surround the problem, and I cannot vote for legislation which in my opinion would create a situation worse than that which now exists, and probably long delay the coming of complete abstinence from alcohol among men."

"From the earliest times of recorded history, so far as we know, mankind has devised for itself and consumed some sort of beverage containing alcohol. There is not, so far as I am aware, a tribe of savages, even of savages in the lowest stage, which has not in some manner invented liquor containing alcohol, and which has not greedily accepted alcoholic liquor when it had the opportunity. This fact should warn every reflecting man, no matter how much he desires to put an end absolutely to the consumption of alcohol."

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## GERMAN FUND MAY BE CONFISCATED

NORFOLK, Va.—The United States Government today is seeking confiscation through the courts of a residue of \$440,000 in cash belonging to the German Government, put up as part of the \$2,000,000 bond on the German prize ship Appam pending Supreme Court appeal of the award of the ship to its British owners last spring. Appeal for an order directing the National Surety Company, holding company, to turn the funds over, was filed in Norfolk.

## WEEKS OPPOSES "DRY" MEASURE

Makes a Plea for State Rights—  
Lodge Calls Prohibition Dangerous Step—Both Sides in Senate Predict Victory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

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## M. RIBOT DENIES FRANCE HAVING ANNEXATION AIM

French Premier Accuses Dr.  
Michaelis of "Great Inexactitudes"—Never Sought Annexations—Buffer State Proposed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—"Great inexactitudes." "Indeed, a veritable lie." These were words used by M. Ribot, the French Premier, in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday regarding Dr. Michaelis' statement.

This was specifically true of the role attributed to President Poincaré of having ordered the signing of the treaty over the head of M. Briand. M. Ribot, after his conversations with the Tsar, M. Ribot stated, secured from M. Briand authorization to take note of the Tsar's promises to support the French claim to Alsace-Lorraine, and to leave France free to seek guarantees against further aggression, not by annexation to France of territories on the left bank of the Rhine, but by making, if need be, of these territories an autonomous State protecting France as well as Belgium against invasion from beyond the Rhine.

"We never thought of doing what Bismarck did in 1871," M. Ribot explicitly said. Dr. Michaelis had taken the liberty of falsifying the sense of letters exchanged in February, 1917, with Petrograd as the most illustrious of his predecessors did with the Emperor. "Whenever the Russian Government consents to publish these letters," he said, "we shall raise no objection."

M. Ribot repeated his declarations at different times, repudiating the idea of conquest and annexation by force. The revenge which the French wished today was a revenge consisting in translating into the law of nations the ideas of justice, liberty and equilibrium. Alsace and Lorraine must return to France because they belong to her and not to those who took them, but by persuasion, as France did, but by violence, by rude right of war, which M. Ribot said France repudiated.

"What," M. Ribot said, in conclusion, "does the Chancellor want? He is trying to distract attention from the terrible responsibility weighing upon the conscience of the German Emperor and his counselors after the publication of the decisions reached July 5 at the Potsdam council."

Tuesday—M. Ribot, the French Premier, in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, refused to accept a resolution by Ferdinand Goussion reciting that the Chamber considered that members of Parliament should not be charged with the purchase of ships or commercial affairs, as it indirectly blamed Captain André Tardieu, now in the United States on a mission for the French Government. The Premier's refusal was sustained by 200 votes against 157.

## DAMAGED U-BOAT IN SPANISH PORT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—A German submarine has put into Coruna in a badly damaged state. The captain at once reported to the harbor authorities and a motorboat was put alongside the entrance to prevent communication with land. The German vessel is to be taken to a naval base at Ferrol by a Spanish destroyer and the Premier, Senator Dato, announces that it will be interned in accordance with the provisions of the Government order made after the trouble caused recently by a German submarine which underwent repairs at Cadiz and was subsequently allowed to leave.

Sensor Dato says Spain will now adhere strictly to her recent decision. The captain declines to state to anyone except German Embassy officials the cause of the craft's injuries.

## CAPTURE OF DUTCH SHIP BY SUBMARINE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

THE HAGUE, Holland (Wednesday)—An official communiqué has been issued by the Navy Department dealing with the circumstances surrounding the capture of Batavier II by a British submarine which was reported on Monday. The Batavier II subsequently sank as the result of the damage done by gunfire. From this communiqué it appears that the vessel was shelled by the British submarine C-55 outside territorial waters and, with the motor-ship Zeemeew, which was in tow, took refuge in territorial waters. The submarine then placed a prize crew aboard and took her outside territorial waters.

When the Dutch torpedo boats arrived the Batavier was making war rapidly and again drifted within territorial waters, where she was abandoned by the prize crew. The submarine departed after one torpedo boat had hoisted the signal, "Respect neutrality." The Dutch commander anchored the Batavier within territorial waters, but she sank. She will be raised by the Dutch Government.



Map shows the region covered by the great allied offensive and also the villages captured by the troops of Sir Douglas Haig

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## AID TO COASTAL TRADE PROPOSED

Plan to Lift Barrier Against Vessels of Foreign Registry—Would Also Facilitate Movement of Lake Freight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Shipping Board, with the approval of the Secretary of Commerce, has submitted to the merchant marine committee of the House of Representatives a draft of a joint resolution which would empower the President to permit vessels of foreign registry to engage in the coastwise trade. The resolution which has been proposed reads as follows:

"Resolved, that during the present war or emergency, the President may, in his opinion, the interests of the United States so require, permit, by proclamation, vessels of foreign registry to engage in the coastwise trade on the United States, within such limits and under such conditions as he may deem wise."

Secretary of Commerce Redfield authorized this statement regarding the resolution:

"The chief purpose of the resolution is to allow Canadian vessels on the Great Lakes to do coastwise business between American ports. The Canadian Government very handsomely acted on the matter some time since as concerns us, allowing the coastwise privilege to United States vessels in Canadian ports."

"There is urgent necessity for the employment of all possible tonnage on the Great Lakes in the coal and iron ore hauling. Owing to the very late spring, the navigation season opened some three weeks late. Also the railroad situation at that time was complicated by some confusion and car shortage. Consequently the stocks of coal at lake distributing points are thousands of tons short of what they should be. If we have an early winter and consequent closing of lake navigation, there would be caused much suffering and damage to industry in the Northwest on account of shortage of coal."

"So, it is important to get every possible tonnage carrying coal to the northwestern points before navigation is stopped. The vessels in this trade bring cargoes of iron ore back to American ports, and then take coal on the outbound trip. The unprecedented demand for iron and iron ore makes the need for additional carriers acute, almost as much so as for more coal carriers. Also these vessels will bring grain down, in addition to iron ore. There are numerous Canadian vessels that will engage in this trade, if the present restrictions are removed during the war emergency."

"We need greater freedom in coastwise trade. Suppose, for instance, a British vessel discharged cargo at Norfolk, and was ordered to Galveston for a cargo of cotton. Suppose also that there was need of coal at Galveston, and that vessel could carry a considerable amount, and had a cargo without subjecting itself to a heavy penalty, as matters now stand. As badly as coal is needed in New England for stocks, the vessel could not proceed from Philadelphia to Boston with coal. It could not take lumber for shipyards, or anything else."

## LABOR POSITION ON PEACE ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The last subject discussed at the congress of the National Union of Railwaymen in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, was the necessity for an adequate presentation of the views of labor when peace terms should come to be discussed. A resolution was passed stating: "That this congress, realizing how essential it is that peace terms should be of such a character as to avoid future wars and to insure permanent peace, demands that labor shall be adequately represented by representatives appointed directly by organized labor for the purpose, on any body of bodies which may be engaged in the negotiations of the terms of peace." Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., said that he was sure the working classes were convinced that apart from questions of diplomacy, the root cause of war was militarism. The declaration of the President and people of America showed that their only purpose in the war was to fight a system. He was not satisfied as to what was going to be the basis of the military system in Great Britain when the war was over. When peace negotiations came labor should have representatives in all the belligerent countries who should see to it that a peace was made which did not contain matter for another war.

A strong resolution on the subject of profiteering was passed by the congress on the same day, urging the Government to take immediate and decided action. At previous sittings of the congress the question of the release of more men for military service and the action of the National Union of Seamen and Firemen in refusing to allow the departure of the pacifist delegates for Russia were discussed. A resolution was passed stating that their action constituted a direct curtailment of the liberty of the subject. Mr. J. Gore, the mover of the resolution, said that he was sure the

Seamen's Union had not had the case fairly put before them, and the second of the resolution also expressed strong disapproval of the union's action. Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., said he was not going to discuss whether or not it was wise for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to go to Russia, but he was in favor of freedom of expression for all shades of opinion. If a trade union refused to carry a man because it did not agree with his views, they of the National Union of Railwaymen might refuse to carry an employer who was having a dispute with his men. Such a line of conduct meant anarchy in the country and ruin to the country and the trade union movement. A resolution protesting emphatically against the release of more railwaymen for military service, on the ground that an undue strain was already placed on the men and that substituted labor had proved to be inefficient, was passed by the congress with only one dissentient.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., who rose after the mover and seconder of the resolution had spoken, said that no useful purpose was served by overstating a case. It was unfair to say there had been many abuses. There were roughly 600,000 railwaymen involved, and he asked if a charge of unfair release could be sustained when there had been less than 40 cases to go to the tribunals. The full machinery of the unions and its officials had been at the disposal of the men. Three months ago, it was agreed that no more railwaymen should be released, and the railway companies had said they could spare no more. A demand for 100,000 more men had been refused by them. Another demand for 41,000 more was made, and they had replied they could not carry on the railway service if that number of men were released. After an examination of the whole situation they had agreed to release 21,000 not because they wanted to, but because of the definite instructions of the Army Council, which were given largely on account of events in Russia and the altered position on the western front. Of that 21,000 men, 15,000 had already been released, and there were 6000 more to go. Their executive had done all that was possible, and had pointed out to the railway companies the loss of efficiency which resulted from long hours and pressure of work.

With regard to substitution, the speaker said he was not going to discuss the merits of women's labor, except to admit that the war could not have been carried on without the magnificent response of the women of the country. Mr. Henderson of Carlisle said that after the war they would have the management trying to make profits out of the employment of women who were paid 14s. a week less than men. If they were to safeguard the men they must insist on an equal rate for women. The congress unanimously passed a resolution stating: "That this congress hereby congratulates the workers of Russia on the forward step they have taken to obtain freedom, and trust their efforts will prove an incentive to the workers of the world to more closely unite for their mutual interest." Mr. J. H. Thomas, M. P., said that he was decidedly of the opinion that Russia's best interests, as well as those of Great Britain and Europe would be served by impressing on the Russian people the necessity of no separate peace.

## MISSISSIPPI CORN CROP TO BE LARGE

JACKSON, Miss.—Mississippi agricultural experts have given the opinion that the corn crop of Mississippi will not be less than 75,000,000 bushels this year and may exceed 100,000,000. This will be the largest crop harvested in Mississippi at any time in her history. The cotton crop will also exceed all others in the history of the State, the number of bales being estimated at 1,250,000 if the weather conditions remain passably good during the next six weeks. This is the critical time for cotton and should there be an excessive rain fall the crop would be very much injured, but all indications are that the weather will remain real cotton weather until the bolls are gathered.

Talk about corn and other crops having been damaged by the long drought is discredited by the agricultural experts, who state that the drought covered only a very limited area. The few communities that have been hard hit by lack of rain amount to comparatively little compared to the rest of the State.

The sweet potato crop has been more than doubled this year, the Irish potato crop has been almost tripled, and the other foodstuffs, such as sugar cane, hay, peas, beans, etc., are showing a yield several times larger than ever before. The prices, which are higher than at any time since the Civil War, make the outlook for the Mississippi farmer brighter than it has ever been before.

## JOBBERS INDICTED BY FEDERAL JURY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, N. D.—Federal indictments were returned by a grand jury here on Tuesday against Nash Bros. & Stacy; Bismarck Fruit Company; Gamble-Robinson Company, C. H. Robinson & Co., and the General Brokerage Company, charging "combination in restraint of trade." They entered pleas of not guilty. The companies have headquarters in Grand Forks and Minneapolis. These companies have been under investigation by the Department of Justice for three years. They control a total of more than 130 wholesale grocery and fruit houses scattered over the Western section of the United States and Canada. Warren & McNeil, of Bismarck, N. D., made the complaint upon which the Federal inquiry has been based.

## ITALIAN VIEWS DIFFER ON WAR

Journal Presents Two Conceptions of Conflict—Vatican's Political Claims Said to Rest on Austria-Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—An article which appeared in the *Unità* sets forth very clearly the two entirely different conceptions of the war which exist in Italian opinion. The *Unità* quotes a recent article by Signor Tovini, a cleric, and for that reason a neutralist, and whom the entrance of America into the war has rendered more neutralist than ever, in which he asks wherewith it will end if they go on exalting the ideals of the United States in this way. There is talk of a new crusade, of dethroning the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs, of founding a society of nations, of restoring the rights of nationalities, and of consecrating afresh the reign of right over might. "In the first instance, we made war to gain for Italy her natural boundaries, in the second instance, for the liberation of oppressed nations, now, thirdly, we make war for the democratization of states." What is going to stop?

The *Unità* recognizes that Signor Tovini, as a cleric, has a thousand reasons for wishing the war to stop without delay. In this war, it declares, before all else the existence of Austria-Hungary, the last sure support of the political claims of the Vatican, is at stake. The Vatican has allied its own prestige too closely with that of aristocracy and autocracy not to be disturbed by the prospect of this downfall in which every vestige of former social authority is threatened. The victory of Germany and Austria would have given definite proof of the superiority of the hierarchical regime over the democratic; in Italy the clerical party upheld by the victors, would have become the hammer instead of being the anvil, the problem of papal temporal power would have been reconsidered and settled according to the desires of Signor Tovini, and France, punished for her impiety, would have thrown herself at the feet of the Pope. Instead, however, all these fine dreams have suffered shipwreck.

The *Unità* goes on to define the real attitude of the Italian democrats towards the war; for them there were no successive stages as to the objects they fought for. From the very first they felt that the war let loose by Germany and Austria was a terrible attack on the liberty of all nations, including their own. By defending their own independence they felt they were helping to defend that of all other peoples against the German menace, and that by so doing they were defending democracy against Prussian militarism. They felt too that by resisting and conquering the German aggression they would constrain the German people to recognize the bankruptcy of their military ideals, and that by struggling to save themselves from the oppression of German militarism they were opening the way for a German democratic renewal, to the extent of which the German people might be capable of such a thing.

The circumstance that in this struggle Italy had also to settle certain long standing questions as to frontier boundaries carried no weight in their decisions. They would have wished for the war quite apart from any question of Italian irredentism. That did not mean that, in solving the greater question of their national independence, they must not also solve the special problem of Italian unity and safety. No connection existed between the greater or lesser extent of their progress in the war and the duration of the war. The effort needed to solve the problem of Italian irredentism was needed to solve all the other problems of the war and vice versa. The tragic part of this war was that no compromise was possible between the two parties; there must be victory all along the line for one side or the other, and any member of one alliance or the other who should think it could settle its own affairs by means of a separate peace would only find itself isolated and powerless at the mercy of its enemies.

In this war there was no "firstly" and no "secondly," no "more" and no "less," and the *Unità* entirely refused to accept the distinction set up by Signor Tovini. The "we," of which Signor Tovini spoke as making war first for one object and afterward for another only applied to that section of the interventionist party which had never understood the indissoluble ties which associated the war made by Italy to the war in general. As a matter of fact, the war which these confused thinkers had been expecting since 1852 was a war in which Italy would have fought by the side of Austria and Germany against France. Their dream was that at the right moment Germany would have induced Austria to concede to Italy that rectification of frontier needed to strengthen the Triple Alliance by pacifying irredentist municipalism; and, that little matter settled, Italy would then have helped Austria to go to Salonika, Germany would have taken Calais, Antwerp, Warsaw and Egypt and the Bagdad Railway, while Italy would have had Tunis, Corsica, Nice, etc. These people were not capable of understanding that Italy, though in this way rendered larger on the map, would have lost all her independence at the hands of the Central Empires.

Where the democrats saw a problem of independence, the adherents of the Triple Alliance saw a problem of power—as if independence did not lie at the root of all real power. In the war of 1914 it became clear from the

beginning that if Italy remained in the Triple Alliance she would lose not only all her independence but would be on the way to ruin. The Triple Alliance no longer had, as formerly, the support of the British Navy. In the war of 1914 joining the Central Powers Italy might have secured the defeat of France on land, but she would have paid for this German victory by seeing Genoa, Leghorn, Naples and Palermo bombarded by the French and English fleets. This was the part reserved by Germany and Austria for Italy in the new Holy Roman Empire, to defend in the western Mediterranean, at her own expense, the dominions of Germany and Austria in the western Mediterranean. The perception of this situation led to Italian neutrality, which is to say to the bankruptcy of the exterior territorial program of Italy in the Triple Alliance. The realization of the internal program remained, in other words, the settlement of that little matter of frontiers between Italy and Austria. But when Sonnino proposed it Austria would not hear of it. Then the Italian supporters of the Triple Alliance separated themselves into impatient Triplicians and disappointed Triplicians.

In May, 1915, the disappointed Triplicians allied themselves to the anti-Triplicians and war was made. But it was a war with two viewpoints, the resolutely anti-German and anti-Triplician viewpoint which had accepted all the consequences of the new situation from the autumn of 1914 onward, and the resolutely anti-Austrian, ready-to-stop, confused, anxious and oscillating viewpoint of the disappointed Triplicians, many of whom remained homesick for the Triple Alliance. For the democrats the war of Italy was part of the world war, for the disappointed and homesick Triplicians it was a special war, which developed alongside the general war with a program of special local Italian claims, and to which the results as to the final victory of one or other group of belligerents were indifferent. For the democrats the Triple Alliance had gone forever. For the disappointed and homesick Triplicians it could always be revived. For them, in fact, the war of Italy was simply an Italian-Austrian war in which Italy was trying to make Austria interpret Article VIII of the Triple Alliance in the manner desired by Italy. It was a dispute between partners over the interpretation of a clause in the articles of association, while the firm continued to exist. And, in fact, the firm did continue to exist with Germany looking on, an angry but not a hostile spectator of the quarrel between her two junior partners. Does not this suffice as a logical explanation of the failure to declare war on Germany?

The disappointed Triplicians hoped that the little matter of the rectification of frontiers would have been settled in a few weeks by the Italian military occupation of the disputed territory, and that then Italy would have stopped and would have entered into a second phase of negotiation with the powers of the Entente, or would even have made war upon them in order to realize her colonial program after having realized the national Italian program according to the ideas of the Triple Alliance interpreted in the Italian manner. The mistake in this calculation consisted in considering Austria as something different from Germany which could be conquered by Italy independently of a general defeat of Austria and Germany. But as the war went on and he need for coordination of military forces between Italy and the Allies was shown as necessary for the common safety, and as it brought along with it the fusion of diplomatic programs, it was natural that the disappointed and homesick Triplicians became more and more out of conceit with this war which every day took them further and further away from the Triple Alliance. They had helped the democrats to demolish the past but they had neither sufficient faith nor mental agility to build up the future. They regarded with terror the coming victory which the intervention of the United States has rendered certain because that intervention scattered forever their castles in the air of 1882, for the reason that victory does not mean merely the conquest of a few square kilometers of ground but the uprising of a new world, unforeseen by them, and because of its very newness they are suspicious of it and do not want it. To them may be attributed four-fifths of the diplomatic mistakes and a great part of the lack of military activity during the past two years, and as the final crisis approaches, all the old impenitent neutralism of the Giolittian, clerical, Austrian and pro-German order lifts up its head again.

## IMMIGRATION TO HAWAII INCREASES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—One thousand and three more emigrants were admitted to the Territory during the fiscal year which closed June 30, than for the previous year. During the fiscal year just closed the total number of persons admitted was 5718, and the deported 211.

In 1916 admissions were 4715, and deportations 60. Immigration authorities here say the new literacy test that went into effect May 1 of this year has not cut down the number of immigrants to Hawaii from Japan very materially.

## GEORGIA FIGS TO BE CULTIVATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Eastern produce merchants have notified the Georgia Chamber of Commerce that carloads of Georgia figs can be sold each year in eastern states. Georgia orchard men are planning to test the possibilities of cultivating this fruit.

## ALONG WITH THE DOVER FLOTILLA

The Christian Science Monitor Representative Tells of His Experiences Aboard a Destroyer on Dover-Calais Route

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"I wonder what that fellow is up to?" remarked reflectively an officer of one of His Britannic Majesty's destroyers. He was watching through his glasses the antics of another destroyer to port. It had suddenly turned sharply almost at right angles to its previous course and with sudden clouds of black smoke pouring from its funnels was charging away eastwards with the air of a terrier which is moderately hopeful of catching an invisible rat. Somehow the apparent absence of any quarry gave an impression of unnecessary and misguided enthusiasm on the part of this vessel.

"I wonder if she's deluding herself that she's going to do some strafing?" the officer added with a touch of dawning hope in his own voice. For 14 months he had only read about submarines in the newspapers. Though daily engaged in the task of protecting transports on their way to France he had not for that period seen a submarine. Could it be possible that the endless monotony of these ceaseless trotings backwards and forwards to and from France was at last to be broken and his patience rewarded? At this moment the deck of his own ship began to heave to an angle which made the representative of this newspaper straddle his legs with as much dignity as he could muster and a flying wave came over and returned to the sea again by way of the sloping stern deck. The destroyer's speed was increasing. It had suddenly risen from somewhere in the early twenties to somewhere in the middle thirties and the mass of white foam which she had been kicking up behind her became higher and more agitated. The destroyer was chasing her tail, turning on herself in almost her own length. The officer's exhilaration demanded speech. "Strafing," he declared with an air of fastidiously choosing his words, "is most unquestionably the order of the day. Hal-lalujah."

However, the "strafing" was not to be of long duration. An unfortunate German submarine had certainly found its way, probably as much by accident as by intention, through the "barrage" which helps to protect the passage of transports to France and was now on the Dover-Calais route, hoping to emulate the fox in the fowl run with British transports cast for the part of the fowls. The probabilities are, of course, that it had simply poked its periscope up for a moment to get its bearings and seeing an attractive looking group of destroyers and transports had let off a torpedo at random, a "shot into the brown," or as they say at Dover, another case of "shoot and scoot." Shoot and scoot is about all "Old Fritz" as he is called ever obliges them with. But consider the envy of the officer towards the mere journalist; the former spending "14 months amid wet and wind and storm monotonously tramping the decks of his destroyer day in day out without seeing anything and the latter on his first voyage in an escorting destroyer, amid ideal conditions of sunshine and calm, seeing some "strafing." As has already been remarked, however, it was of short duration, so far as the transport escorting destroyers were concerned. They could not leave the soldiers of Britain without guard and they could not leave the hospital ships crossing to France. These hospital ships, it may be noted, are now indistinguishable from other vessels, the neutral tint they are painted being a token of the British Government's reluctant acceptance of the fact that Prussian warfare extends to wounded and disabled men both of its own and of its opponents' armies.

So far as The Christian Science Monitor representative's destroyer was concerned, therefore, the strafing resolved itself into an attitude of intensified alertness and hopefulness on the part of the officers and lookout men and into an intensified zigzagging on the part of the destroyer itself. A destroyer on the Calais-Dover route is always ready for action so nothing remained to be done in that way. The destroyer is ready to ram anything crossing its bow, its torpedo tubes are ready to be swung out with less effort than it requires to turn the handlebars of a bicycle and the two "depth charges" chained to the stern are ready to drop overboard in response to the pushing of a button on the bridge. German submarines dread the depth charges.

The destruction of any submarine is guaranteed if these depth charges go off anywhere within a radius of 80 feet. Within a radius of 100 feet there is a little, but very little, more.

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**PLUMBING**

hope. And submarines, for all their destructiveness are flimsy things at the best and an explosion under water within any reasonable distance is calculated to "start something" which may spell difficulty and possibly disaster for them. As The Christian Science Monitor representative's destroyer zigzagged on its course to France, the deck twice vibrated underfoot as though the steel sides of the vessel had been sharply struck with a big hammer. "One of those fellows over there has dropped a depth charge" an officer remarked.

"One of those fellows over there?" There had been nothing over there but the mingling of sea and sky on the horizon but now, everywhere, faint bars of smoke were rising into the sky. "There is the Dover flotilla coming out to say 'How d'ye do' to Old Fritz," the officer replied in answer to an unvoiced question. One reflected that "Old Fritz" under water had assumed a heavy burden of responsibility in conjuring up this hurrying menace on the horizon.

The experience on the destroyer astern had been somewhat more exciting. The coxswain had seen the periscope of the submarine emerge and disappear. With the coolness and alertness which have been the salvation of the hundreds of thousands of troops which have gone to fight in the country of France, he had immediately stopped the port engine by means of the stern mechanism for that purpose and the vessel had swung suddenly round allowing the torpedo to go harmlessly by. There was something unorthodox about that torpedo. It was lolloping along through the crests of the waves, its full length shining in the sun. For some reason or other it had not submerged. But it would have done all the harm intended had it struck the destroyer, and the coxswain's action, while it may not have been necessary to save the ship, at least made "sleazebag" and demonstrated again the resourcefulness which characterizes the British seaman and which was never more necessary than today.

This incident occupied only a few minutes altogether, although its after effects, the subsequent scouring of the sea by the submarine hunters controlled by the messages signaled from vessel to vessel, occupied probably a good few hours. It was over in much less time than it takes to write about it. Short though it was, however, it greatly interested the writer who by the courtesy of the British naval authorities was spending a short time with the Dover patrol. It brought sharply home to him the meaning of the submarine menace which pervades the most peaceful scene. On a calm sea, shining emerald and blue under a clear sunny sky, transports were sailing unhastily but unreluctantly to France to discharge their precious cargo. Ahead and on their flanks were the guarding destroyers. On either side a few unprotected vessels were making their way east and west. The green hills of Griz Nez were emerging from the sunshiny haze and the white cliffs of Dover were merging into it. Nowhere, at least on the surface of the water or in the air, was there any hint of danger. Toward England an airship was shining in the sky but it was "one of ours." Almost simultaneously with the formulation of the menace already described some floating wreckage became visible but this, it was judged, belonged to some small vessel which had "sat on an egg," the school-boyish naval phrase for running on a mine. There was in reality nothing to show that the peaceful beautiful scene was crying peace where there was no peace and that beneath the calm surface of the waters there was lurking at that moment a threat not only to the warlike but to the most peaceful and harmless activities of mankind.

The British public has successfully got rid of the idea that there is any particular glory in modern war. They realize fairly clearly that the chief feature of war as it has been fought for the past three years is an almost unendurable monotony. But a certain glamour still sticks to warfare on the sea. It is unpleasant to have to dispel illusions but the chief complaint of the officers and men with whom the representative of this paper talked was that things were so very dull. The writer was on this destroyer from about midday till about 10 o'clock in the evening. During that time the

vessel twice crossed from Dover and Folkestone to Calais and Boulogne without stopping at all except for an hour spent off Boulogne. Over and back over again and back once more. That was all. And for 14 months this peripatetic monotony had not even been relieved by such an incident as that which has been touched upon. "This is a thrilling day," an officer remarked caustically to the writer. "On ordinary days we do as little and we see less." Generally the destroyers have to hold themselves in instant readiness to go anywhere. This means that even an hour's shore leave is rare and when it happens one must get back to harbor at least every half hour to make sure that one is not being signaled to go on board. As for France none of the officers on the destroyer, one of the latest and biggest of its kind, more resembling a light cruiser than a destroyer, had ever landed there.

The hour spent off Boulogne, it is true, gave time for some bathing exercise. A number of the crew and the dog went over the side and splashed about like porpoises. Meanwhile the entente was cemented by a deal in fish with some Boulogne fishermen whose boat came rocking and staggering alongside as soon as the ship cast anchor. The deal in fish and the cementing of the entente was not accomplished at once. There was much preliminary argument, carried on by the sailors in French which could be perfectly understood in Dover, and by the fishermen in English which could be equally well understood in Boulogne. At least once the fishermen had to break off negotiations and haul away from the destroyer with a great show of indignation and an air of washing their hands of the whole business. But the sailors sat tight and eventually the fishermen returned to compromise. Even this little incident was something of a break in the routine of the day.

The afternoon's experiences brought out clearly two facts. First, that the British Navy has reached a very high degree of alertness, and second, that as a result shipping between England and France has a very peaceful time. Cribbed, cabined and confined in the narrow limits allotted to the personnel of a destroyer, with little activity to do and less to see from one month's end to another, it is really remarkable how vigilantly officers and men maintain their guard of the narrow seas. There is no slacking off for a single moment. As the afternoon's events clearly proved, it is to this unsleeping alertness and vigilance in circumstances which would ordinarily tend to apathy that the extraordinary immunity enjoyed by British transports carrying the British Army to France, is to be traced. Therefore, the officers and men of the destroyers of the Dover patrol have a very clear claim to the gratitude not only of Britain, but of all who love liberty.

As to the general immunity of shipping on this route it was clearly indicated not only by the spectacle of unprotected ships crossing backwards and forwards to France, while The Christian Science Monitor representative's destroyer was conveying the transports, but by the spectacle while it lay of Boulogne of something like a dozen cargo vessels sailing for England, in a bunch shortly after the chase of the submarine had begun to die down. There was a calm defiance of the German underwater offensive in this sight which was very pleasant to behold.

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# AGREEMENT ON THE FOOD CONTROL STILL IS BLOCKED

## CONGRESS DELAY IS CONDEMNED

Newspapers of United States Continue to Deplore the Holding Up of the Much-Needed Food Control

Newspapers of the United States are showing a widespread dissatisfaction over the congressional delay of President Wilson's program on food control. Here are some of the recent editorial expressions:

### New York Mail

There are only minor differences which still separate the House and Senate conferees and the food bill. The House is right in insisting that there be only one food administrator. We have had enough discouraging experiences with many-headed boards.

### Reno Gazette

Carrying on of hearings on the Food Control Bill behind closed doors is an outrageous performance. The part of the Senate and House conferees. This measure, if adopted, will affect every man, woman and child in the United States. It will enter their homes, it will touch their kitchens and their dining tables, it will stand between them and every mouthful of food that they eat. There never yet has been an act passed by Congress that so directly reached into the innermost life of the population.

Nor is that all. Included in the provisions of the bill as it has reached the conferees is a section devoted to prohibition. The whole country is interested in the outcome. Under such conditions, what are the people to think of secrecy as to the discussions in the conferees committee? Is the fundamental doctrine of publicity to be cast aside when prohibition is discussed? Are the conferees afraid to let the world know where they stand on that issue?

There never has been a time when publicity was more urgently required than at this time.

### Boston Advertiser

No one will mourn the Committee on War Expenditures, injected into the food bill by the Senate, and pretty likely to be taken out of the bill by the conferees, under pressure from the White House. The matter was entirely foreign to the subject matter of the bill to which it was attached. The committee provided for was altogether too large to perform any useful function, and was inspired by the wrong purpose of investigating the Executive. It should go.

At the same time, the absence of proper harmony between the Executive and Congress was responsible for a studios neglect of much of Mr. Hoover's advice. This condition is likely to be aggravated unless taken in hand immediately by the President and the leaders of Congress.

### New Orleans Times-Picayune

Blazing in the Senate last Wednesday to discuss the Food Control Bill, Senator Husting, of Wisconsin found occasion, after replying to divers complaints and objections against that measure to deliver a forcible talk on the open or covert attacks upon the President.

"Everything that has been given to the President," he declared, "has been given grudgingly, hesitatingly, doubtfully, distrustfully. It has been the exception if it has ever been given cheerfully at all. . . . The President has been looked upon as a man to be distrusted. He has had to show cause. The burden of proof has always been on him, not only to show that these things were necessary, but to show that if he got them, he would not rob and murder us overnight. Such has been the suspicion that has grown upon the President on the part of some senators. And what a remarkable thing it is that, notwithstanding all these assaults and attacks that have been made upon him, he is the one man that commands the confidence of the whole country."

"The people are willing to follow him. The people are in no temper to be fooled with. They want things done."

The weakness of the congressional criticism and opposition has been its pettiness. The President's opponents in and out of his own party offer no alternative plan of action that appeals to people who naturally are demanding definite and positive action in war-time. They split hairs, pick flaws, "view with alarm," waste days in desultory debate—and so lower themselves in the estimation of a public which inevitably compares their expressions and policies with the expressions and policies of the leader whom they seek, by ways direct or indirect, to thwart and discredit. The President's position before the country is being fortified by his foes in and out of Congress.

### Los Angeles Express

This fight on the Administration's food bill is not in reality a fight against food control, nor is it in its essence a fight on Mr. Hoover. It is in very truth a fight to continue the operations of food speculators who have long controlled our food products, still control them and will continue to control them until it has been demonstrated that they cannot and do not control Congress.

### Deseret News

One of the serious mistakes made by the Entente Powers in the beginning was the competitive scramble for

foodstuffs and other supplies that arose between the various governments, and even between departments of the same Government, and, of course, between the usual commercial agencies. The inevitable result was that prices were sent upward. Moreover, as always happens, the soaring price of foodstuffs carried other prices upward, because the increased price of one commodity is conveniently made the excuse or reason for increasing the price of others—a vicious chain or circle of inflation from which it becomes ever more difficult to escape.

It is to guard against the repetition of this blunder, or at least against its further extension, that the Government is wrestling with the legislation for food control. Complex questions are involved. It is true, but there is no such difficulty as to justify the long delay that has ensued since the measure was brought forward in Congress. The essential features of the whole problem may be summarized as two—first, supply; second, distribution. While the control of prices is an important end to be gained, of much greater importance is the opportunity which will be presented for the pooling of the nation's resources, their coordination and better utilization.

### Buffalo Express

A letter sent to Senator Shorttill by the secretary of the National Council of Farmers Cooperative Associations should cause some concern in the Senate. It expresses impatience at the delay in passing the food bill, and then says: "Grain growers are ready for food control. Who is afraid to place the products of his labor or his genius in the hands of our President when winning this war makes it necessary? Who is afraid to permit our Government to control the product of his labor or his genius in order that ruinous speculation in that product may be curbed? Certainly not the grain growers of this country." Here is the humble and honest farmer saying that he is weary of this stalling around in the Senate; that he wants food control and wants it quick. He is willing to trust himself in the hands of President Wilson, which means in the hands of anyone whom Mr. Wilson names. The farmer bluff of the opposition senators doesn't go any longer.

## WRITTEN STATEMENT BY BAY STATE ROAD

P. F. Sullivan, president of the Bay State Street Railway, is to prepare a statement for the Legislative Reorganization Committee on Street Railways, in which he will deal with and explain some of the intricate problems that confront those corporations.

Mr. Sullivan appeared before the commission today and explained his desire to assist the members in every way possible, but said that he would rather do so by means of an elaborate and well-prepared written document than by mere discussion.

"I feel that I can do greater justice to the subject in a written statement," he said, "but that is for you to say. If you prefer to discuss the matter with me I am here for the purpose." "Would your statement differ from that made by Mr. Warren?" asked Commissioner Forbes.

"Not essentially, but still to some extent," answered Mr. Sullivan. "For instance, it is not generally understood why the roads can carry passengers at a profit for a low unit fare in one section and not in another. Yet it is fundamental to street railroading. I should wish to explain that and other intricate problems incident to the industry."

A consultation was held by the members of the commission and Mr. Sullivan was given the two weeks he desired to prepare the statement.

A letter was read from Matthew C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated, who was to have appeared at the hearing today, in which he asked for more time to prepare a statement and to look up facts. This was accorded, after which the commission listened to former Representative George T. Daly of the South End, who was of the opinion that the members of the inquiry board should devote some attention to the labor factor as part of the general problem. The hearing was then adjourned.

## COMPROMISE PLAN FOR VIADUCT OFFERED

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—By way of settling the difficulty arising over the Central Avenue Viaduct enterprise on the Kansas side of the river, the street railway company has offered a compromise in lieu of the clause, providing it should have the right to use the structure from the State Line to Riverview, for 20 years.

The compromise, as the Times explains it, grants the right only conditionally that after the present franchise expires in five years, the street railway company is granted a new franchise. Should this not be done, the city, in the event of purchasing the property of the street railway company, is to pay for the part built by the street railway company. The street railway company also agrees to build the track on the viaduct.

## GOV. WHITMAN URGES FOOD LEGISLATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Drastic food legislation was called for by Governor Whitman in his message to the special session of the Legislature which opened Tuesday night. He urged the appointment of a food commission and reminded the legislators that, if our cause is going to win, America must help to feed her allies.

## MILK PRICE UP; GOING HIGHER

Majority of Dealers Raise Retail Rate to 13 Cents Today—Another Increase Predicted in September

New milk rates in New England affecting producer, distributor, consumer, and transportation lines in Massachusetts became operative today. The New England farmers, especially those who are members of the New England Milk Producers Association receive an average of 1 cent more a quart for their milk.

Many of the distributors in the large cities advanced the price of delivered milk to consumers, in both wholesale and retail lots, although in Boston the increase was made by 53 per cent of the distributors, the remaining 47 per cent maintaining the rate of 12 cents a quart established three weeks ago. As the Massachusetts Public Service Commission has ordered the Boston & Maine and the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Albany railroads to readjust their freight rates for milk, it is possible that the consumer may obtain some advantage, now reaped by the producer and distributor, when the rates are again revised on Oct. 1 for the winter. Yet even with lower railroad rates in the near future, the cost of milk transportation may be advanced in Boston through the announcement yesterday that the milk team drivers in the city would ask for a 15 per cent raise in wages on Sept. 1.

Just at present the only apparent chance for economy in milk prices for the consumer is to use less of that commodity, a condition which it is said cannot be borne for any great length of time either by distributor or producer.

Under the zone system of milk prices for the producer, established by the New England Milk Producers Association last February, the farmer inside a 40-mile radius of the large cities will receive during the next two months 64.1 cents for an 8½ quart can of milk with freight charges paid. The rate drops off by 20-mile zone areas until the minimum price is reached, of 42 cents a can for milk from Sherbrook, P. Q., and Malone, N. Y., both places more than 250 miles from Boston. The new agreement with the farmers provides that wherever the dealer maintains a country milk station or agents for the inspection of milk and receipt of milk, the milk will be accepted at the shipping point.

Despite a hay crop said to be the largest harvested in New England in half a century, and good prospects for field corn throughout the district, farmers are already looking forward to a higher producing price for milk on Oct. 1. It is possible that lower transportation rates in Massachusetts may offset part of the advance, although less than 30 per cent of the milk consumed in Boston, Worcester and Springfield is produced within Massachusetts.

That the farmers would advance prices on Aug. 1 was anticipated by all the dealers in the cities several weeks ago, and in Boston a majority of these dealers did not wait until today for the increase, but raised the price of delivered milk from 11 cents to 12 cents a quart to the consumer in the second week in July. This advance was made in the face of the largest amount of surplus milk ever received in Boston, due to the heavy grass and hay crop. For three weeks, therefore, the large distributors have been receiving high prices from consumer, while they have been paying the farmer rates which were established in April, and which were actually lower than those paid in the winter.

In the last three weeks there has been a falling off in the milk consumption in Boston, due, according to experts, to the continual advance in price. Many of the distributors have been compelled to lay off a number of their milk teams and make other curtailments.

The Boston dealers who advanced milk rates to 12 cents a quart today were D. Whiting & Sons and the Turner Center Dairying Association, while the Oak Grove Farm announced that it would probably go on a 13-cent basis within a few days.

These three firms supply Boston with about 162,000 quarts of milk daily, the Whittings and Oak Grove in retail lots and the Turner Center by wholesale.

"We will have to charge more," said Charles P. Whiting. "We have made an advance to the farmer and we must make an advance to the consumer."

On the other hand the distributing firm of H. P. Hood & Co. and many small dealers in Greater Boston, many of whom are their own producers, maintained the 12-cent quart rate for delivered milk. The Hoods and the small dealers distribute about 145,000 quarts daily in Boston.

In a statement issued last night announcing that no advance would be made, Dr. Nelson C. Davis of the Hood firm said "Consumption of natural milk must be increased if New England is to continue as a milk producing center."

as an excuse for another raise in prices to the consumer.

The milk consumer finds some consolation today in the attitude of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission which proposes to put the small and nearby shipper of milk in Massachusetts at least on the same basis as the large shipper. For some time the production of milk in Massachusetts has been falling off rapidly, the nearby-Boston producers claiming that the railroad milk rates were such that it cost the small Massachusetts shipper more per quart than it did the contractors or big shippers who buy in New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, New York, and Canada.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, passing on Interstate rates a year or so ago, abolished the leased-car system, but the Public Service Commission found, it claims, that the Interstate rates, based on these interstate rates, which the railroads had proposed to put into effect today, would leave the Massachusetts milkman worse off than before. In other words, the per quart rates on 8½-can shipments within the State were higher than on 40-quart can shipments from outside. The commission orders the railroads to put into effect the recommendations it makes on or before Sept. 15 next.

With farmers and distributors increasing their milk rates every few months, and state and federal transportation commissions promulgating new issuing orders to railroads on milk rates every year or two, the need of some controlling hand to adjust the milk situation and harmonize conditions in New England becomes daily more imperative.

## "Seven Cents Enough"

Clinton Producer and Distributor Won't Lift Price

CLINTON, Mass.—"There is no need of getting more than 7 cents a quart for milk," says John J. Powers of Powers Brothers, a milk producing and distributing firm, when asked whether he was going to raise the price to 10 cents a quart, as other dealers are doing.

Mr. Powers said: "Let the men from the milk dealers' club come to me and ask me to raise the price of milk. I am selling at 7 cents a quart and they will get my answer."

"They can raise or lower the price of milk, but I sell at 7 cents, as there is no need of getting any more for it. They asked me to attend their meeting last night, but I am too busy doing out milk to bother with their secret confab."

At a meeting of the milk dealers last night they said that deputies would be sent to remonstrate with the dealers selling below association prices. Mr. Powers says that he will sell at 7 cents a quart despite any boycotting.

## Facts Given Mr. Hoover

New York Milk Price Advances Before Food Administrator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One of the first problems to be faced by Herbert C. Hoover as national Food Administrator will probably be the milk situation in New York City. For the second time since the last of June the price of grade A and grade B milk in bottles has been advanced a half a cent, till the former is selling for 13½ cents a quart and the latter for 12½ cents. And it is said that on Oct. 1 the Dairymen's League will demand higher prices from the distributors, and again the public will pay the price, unless Mr. Hoover steps in.

John J. Dillon, State Commissioner of Foods and Markets, champion of the dairymen and anathema to the distributors, went to Washington recently to confer with Mr. Hoover, and intending to lay the whole milk situation before that official.

The distributors make the usual claims as reasons for raising prices. They say the dairymen demands more, cost of production continues to increase and bottle breakage is a great loss. To offset the latter condition, one of the big distributors has instituted a plan by which the consumer may pay a deposit of 5 cents on a bottle and thereby get his quart of milk at a slight reduction over the regular rate.

Meanwhile Mr. Dillon has put forward a plan to form clubs of food consumers to bring the producer and the consumer together. Every day fresh food, he says, is sold in the wholesale market for less than the cost of shipping from the farms. When this gets to the consumer the cost is high; some of it goes to the dumps, tons of it wastes on the farms because the wholesale price does not cover freight charges.

To remedy these conditions Mr. Dillon proposes that city consumers form clubs of 10 or more families, designate an address where the food can be received and distributed to

the members, and designate one person to handle the orders, with each of which cash or a deposit would be paid.

The State Department of Foods and Markets is ready to furnish these clubs with price lists and to fill the orders daily. As soon as 100 clubs are formed the department will furnish a special delivery, and is ready to widen the service to any extent. The aim is to enable the consumer to pay only the wholesale price and cartage.

## Advance in Ohio

Twelve Cents a Quart Price for Cleveland, Beginning Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—Twelve cents a quart for milk will be the ruling price in Cleveland on and after Aug. 1, apparently. This has just been decided at a meeting of Northern Ohio dairymen, held in Cleveland to explain a serious milk shortage and who voted to demand an increase from 20 to 26 cents a gallon today. City dealers were offered the alternative of conceding the increase or having the Cleveland supplies diverted to cities already paying 25 cents a gallon and willing to meet the 26-cent price on Aug. 1.

"Twelve-cent milk is inevitable if we meet demands of the producers and I can't see that dealers, especially during the heat wave, can take any chances on a further reduction in our supplies," J. D. Nichols of one of the large city dealers declares. "The producers placed an embargo on milk last year and there is nothing to prevent them doing it again. Conditions are very bad all around and I don't see how we can decline to meet the demands of the dairymen. Feed prices are responsible for the increase and the shortage of milk."

## Worcester Price Up

WORCESTER, Mass.—With the advance in the producer's rate for milk to 7½ cents a quart, which went into effect today, several of the local dealers increased the price of delivered milk to 12 cents a quart. It is expected that an agreement between the producers and other dealers will be reached within a few days. Milk is still selling at considerably lower prices in many nearby towns, and one dealer and producer in Clinton is charging seven cents a quart. The average Worcester County town rate, however, is 10 cents a quart.

## BRANCH BANKS ASKED FOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Representative bankers were in Kansas City recently from Denver, Oklahoma City and Tulsa, presenting their claims to the directors of the Kansas City Federal Reserve Bank for the establishment of branches in those cities. The directors, according to the Times, already have decided to establish a branch in Omaha.

## FOOD SALES BY WEIGHT URGED

Retiring New York Commissioner Recommends Regulation by Law—Government Control of Measures Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That the State law be so modified as to provide that all foodstuffs be sold by weight only, and that the method of sale be regulated, was one of the recommendations made by Joseph Hartigan, who recently resigned as commissioner of the Mayor's Bureau of Weights and Measures of the City of New York, in a report to the Mayor. Other recommendations are:

That reconfirmation of the ordinances relating to weights and measures be made and that the laws be revised to conform with modern conditions. That all weighing and measuring instruments be serialized after test by the Federal Government, in order to accomplish national uniformity as to correctness as to type of such instruments for sale and use in the United States. That the examination and inspection of gas and electric meters be placed under the jurisdiction of the bureau. This authority now rests with the Public Service Commission. That a service be established in the bureau, or some other branch of the city government, providing for a quality test of gasoline and other fuel oils, in order that the public and dealers may have a public agency without fee to certify authoritatively respecting the quality, giving force to the correction of fraudulent conditions now existing.

Among the reforms accomplished by the former commissioner and his bureau, as stated in his report, are: Elimination of the fraud of representing meat products as having been slaughtered under the sanitary laws of the Hebrews, whereas the products offered were not of this character. The enforcement of the net weight in containers law and its compliance by \$5,000 dealers in all character of commodities sold in containers. Cooperation with the New York State Department of Weights and Measures in the successful criminal prosecution of wholesale packers of wrapped hams and bacons, resulting in a saving to the retailers and consumers of this city of approximately \$1,200,000 yearly.

Enforcement of the State and city coal law against wholesale and retail dealers in coal, obtaining evidence of short weight upon which the city and State collected penalties through the civil and criminal courts. Jail sentences invariably accompanied those

offenders who dealt with the poor. The discovery and disruption of a professional syndicate of persons who controlled 1000 of the 15,000 coal, wood, and ice cellars, by levying tribute of \$1 on each place daily, with intent to defraud the alleged proprietors, who passed the cost on to those who patronize such dealers. Successful criminal prosecution under State law of dealers in jewelry and precious stones, who were obtaining money for fictitious and false values. In the effort to correct conditions as to a true representation of the weight of bread, the bureau made persistent and repeated attempts to enforce and prosecute under both State law and city ordinances, resulting in a large number of fines and penalties being collected, and finally securing the cooperation of the manufacturing bakers' trade to a complete compliance with the law, which subsequently was nullified by action of the Appellate courts.

Frequent violators of the State law and city ordinance in the legal method for the sale of ice were fined or imprisoned. The sale and delivery of milk at wholesale and retail to the store and to the household has had the constant supervision of inspectors. The bureau has given unusual attention to the sale of fish by house-to-house vendors. In the years 1914, 1915, and 1916 "Weight and Measure Week" was made a conspicuous instrument for the education of both the merchants and the purchasing public in the laws and subjects pertaining to weights and measures. The benefits derived by the public are called inestimable.

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## FLOUR PRICES TEND LOWER

Wholesale prices of flour in Boston yesterday were about 20 cents to 25 cents per barrel lower than Tuesday of last week, according to dealers. Prices have not changed for several days, and all dealers report the demand for flour to be slight. Practically no business is being done, they say, as every one seems to be holding off for arrival of the flour from the new crop of wheat, about the last of August. Buyers are also hesitating to put in any stock of flour until the plans of the Government regarding food control have become known.

Figures showing the visible supply of grain in the United States include: 6,896,000 bushels wheat, 3,458,000 bushels corn, and 8,266,000 bushels oats, compared to 40,899,000 bushels wheat, 5,167,000 bushels corn, and 8,537,000 bushels oats, at the corresponding time last year.

Local stocks of grain in public elevators include: 68,950 bushels wheat, 3001 bushels corn, and 773,440 bushels oats, compared to 274,083 bushels wheat, 97,455 bushels corn, and 582,117 bushels oats at the corresponding date in 1916.

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Pronounced Klee-ko  
**GINGER ALE**

BRIGHT golden and sparkling, leaping in the glass, impatient to quench thirst and delight the throat—that is Clicquot Club Ginger Ale. Buy it by the case from good grocers and dealers. Sold at fountains, clubs, hotels and cafes.

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more Yam  
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All weights, textures and colors  
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Everything in Linens  
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## WARRANT MEN ARE PROMOTED

Ten Naval Officers at Navy Yard Raised to Rank of Ensign in Accordance With New Department Rule

Ten chief warrant officers of the United States Navy at the Charleston Navy Yard have been promoted to the rank of ensign. It is announced at the navy yard, today. Acting in accordance with an act of Congress authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to create new ensigns out of chief warrant officers, these men were given their new ratings last Monday.

Included in the chief warrant officers, thus advanced, were boatswains, gunners, machinists, pay clerks, pharmacist and carpenters. More than 400 were given the new rank throughout the country and many were New England men it is said. Although theoretically entitled to the rank of ensign, most of the men have been given a commissioned office in their branch of the services. Such as a chief pay clerk, becomes an assistant paymaster.

Need for experienced officers for training United States troops was expressed by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., after a visit to the Harvard camp at Barre yesterday, when he inspected the progress made by the men under French officers. He stated that in no camp had he seen the work on trench warfare carried so far forward as at Harvard.

A belief that the Charlotte camp will soon be ready, although obstacles have been met which at first promised to slow up the work, was expressed by Major-General Wood. He spoke of the attractiveness of the spot and the ideal conditions for training men there. He mentioned the fact that North Carolina is a prohibition State and that all those who have at heart the welfare of the New England troops can be sure that they will be free from the evil of liquor.

Mustering in of the First Massachusetts Squadron of Cavalry is expected to start this afternoon beginning with troops A, C and D.

Mustering of other State troops is expected to start any time now, following the completion of the clerical work. The artillery work is proceeding smoothly and with several baseball lines forming a regular league should start soon. A large number of the First Regiment members are Harvard men and many of these are athletes, so some interesting field days are expected. Today is field day for the Ninth at Framingham. Col. E. M. Lewis, U. S. A., chief militia officer of the Northeastern department has issued a statement saying that the muster of the National Guard will be completed by Aug. 10.

Maj. D. Walkley, new officers in charge of the British recruiting station at 44 Bromfield street, and who had charge of recruiting in Manchester, England, during all the British recruiting campaigns, has issued a statement that British recruits may select the units they may wish to serve with in either the Imperial or Canadian armies.

If they elect to join the Canadians they may choose the depot to which to report, namely, for Ontario and the west, Toronto Depot; for Quebec, Montreal; for New Brunswick, Fredericton, and for Nova Scotia, Aldershot camp.

### Mayor for Full Draft

Mayor Curley today expressed disapproval of the proposition to obtain exemption from military service, under the draft, of policemen and firemen. When asked what he thought of the proposition he said:

"It should be the aim of every person in the country to strengthen rather than weaken the selective draft system. If those within the draft age escape service, through wealth, position or influence, it means our democracy falls. I do not believe that any person, even the Mayor of Boston, is invaluable. Another force of men and women could step in and carry on the work of the city or the nation, without hardly an interruption. Everybody should do all in his power to win the war rather than seek means of escaping his duty he should seek means of assisting the nation."

## WEEKS OPPOSES "DRY" MEASURE

(Continued from page one)

hot in beverages, of the necessity of proceeding with some caution in dealing with an indulgence to which the human race has been so long habituated.

"My own belief is that practically complete abstinence may be brought about when a large majority of the people are convinced that it is wise and that it is for their benefit mentally, morally and physically. I am aware that this will take time, but the steady growth of public sentiment in favor of complete temperance and the abolition of the use of alcohol in any form proves, I think, that it is a well founded and entirely reasonable expectation."

"On the other hand, where people are not prepared and a major portion of them are not convinced of the harmful results of the use of the alcohol, sudden and violent legislation to bring about total abstinence before the people are ready to accept it can only serve to retard the advance of temperance principles and bring about a situation worse than that which now confronts us. I do not think the people of this or any other country are as yet prepared in opinion or by education to accept in good faith and with hearty sympathy the extreme legislation carried by this constitutional amendment. Without a prepared pub-

lic sentiment among at least a majority of the people such legislation as this is certain to fail.

"This proposed amendment, in its local application, seems to me even more objectionable than in its general features. The states will, of course, cease to enforce prohibitory laws if they have them and license law will be impossible. The whole burden of enforcement will fall upon the general government, assuming that the necessary legislation will be passed in order to execute the purpose of the constitutional amendment. To enforce throughout this country the prohibition of the sale of manufacture or importation of any form of distilled or fermented liquors will require, at a moderate estimate, 500,000 men. Distilled liquors are easily made. You will have to search hundreds of houses to make sure that liquors are not distilled in the kitchen or fruit brandies made by some domestic appliance. Men who now drink quite harmlessly some beer or light wine will, in a certain proportion, turn to the consumption of distilled liquor, in most cases of the vilest and most poisonous kind. You cannot hope to prevent the smuggling of liquor across our long frontiers and along our immense coasts. In the Eighteenth Century, when England had high duties on foreign liquor and manufactures, running cargoes of French brandy and lace was a large and profitable industry, and yet England had a very small coast to protect. When large masses of the people would consider it even meritorious, at least quite venial, to evade and break the law, the law would inevitably be broken constantly, and in a large and effective way. I doubt if you could have an army large enough absolutely to enforce it."

"Where the majority of the people are thoroughly convinced of the need of prohibition there it will succeed and be practically enforced. But there are wide differences among the communities which make up the population of this great country, and for that reason I believe that the sound foundation for the prohibition of alcohol should be set up in the local community and then extended to the counties necessary and to the State. This question is better dealt with by the states than by the national Government. The responsibility is more concentrated and there is greater harmony among the population of the smaller area enclosed within the State boundaries. The states are gradually coming to a majority belief in prohibition and can and will enforce it well, although even State-wide prohibition should not be embarked upon too soon. The prohibition of liquor is essentially a police power and apart from the practical question of enforcement is the still greater question of general merit. I think we are taking a long step on a dangerous path when we take this police power from the states. The tendency now is to strip the states of one power after another that are conferred upon the national Government, forgetful of the fact that the strength and stability of our Government have depended upon the principle of total self-government embodied in the states."

"I hold very strong and conscientious convictions on this subject. I believe the legislation attempted by this constitutional amendment will be in the highest degree damaging to the cause of real temperance, not to that temperance which contents itself with clamor for statutes and is satisfied with an unenforced law, but to the real cause of temperance which seeks to put an end finally and conclusively, when that end is reached, to the consumption of alcohol by human beings."

## CHEAPER EGGS THIS WINTER, PERHAPS, THAN LAST YEAR

Prospects are that eggs in Boston this fall and winter will be cheaper than during the corresponding periods of last year, say persons familiar with the local egg market, although the wholesale price advanced two cents a dozen today. More eggs have been placed in cold storage this year in Boston than last year, and despite smaller production an abundant reserve has accumulated, due to the falling off in consumption.

The trade says that the large packers are chiefly responsible for the high level at which eggs have been selling this year; and that the price therefore has been a fictitious one in that it has not been regulated by supply and demand. With the high prices at the close of last season as an incentive and supplies of storage exhausted early, packers had visions of big profits this fall and winter. Accordingly they sent their agents among the farmers and poultrymen to buy all the eggs in sight. In order to do this the agents had to pay higher prices than usual.

Eggs did not decline as usual at Easter this year. During April the average lowest and highest prices paid for eggs at wholesale were 32 and 36 1/2 cents, as compared with 21 1/2 and 23 cents in April, 1916, and 20 and 22 cents in 1915.

The effect of all this on the market has been that shippers supplying eggs for their regular trade have had to pay correspondingly high prices to secure the goods, in consequence of which the level at which eggs have been selling is unusually high. The consumer, however, has declined to pay the high prices asked, with the result an abundance of eggs is on hand.

State Department of Health statistics show that on July 1 cold storage plants in Massachusetts had 18,422,133 dozens on hand, as compared with 6,179,490 dozens in 1916, and 22,166,910 dozens in 1915. In December 1915 when the highest price for eggs for that winter was reached, eggs were selling at from 33 to 38 cents a dozen wholesale. In January, 1917, when the highest prices of last winter were reached, eggs were selling on the average from 41 to 59 cents a dozen wholesale.

## CITIZENS' DUTY IN SALES OF LIQUOR

Cooperation of Private Influences With Municipal and Military Authority Held Necessary to Stop Serving of Soldiers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Indifference of the citizens in both licensed and unlicensed communities to the welfare of the soldier is claimed by military and municipal authorities near the camp ground in this town to be one of contributing causes of drunkenness among the troops encamped in this town. On the other hand the people who patronize the street car lines and the railroads leading to the camp grounds claim that a more rigid enforcement of existing regulations by the military officers at the camp and the municipal authorities in Marlboro, Clinton, Worcester and Boston, the most accessible places where liquor is sold, would diminish in a great degree the sale of liquor to soldiers and the transportation of liquor by soldiers or their friends to the encampment and vicinity.

It is generally agreed that the saloon keepers in Marlboro, Clinton, Worcester and Boston are obeying the letter of the law and are not selling liquor to soldiers in uniform. The saloon keepers claim that their responsibility does not extend to the soldier who dons his khaki and enters the saloon in a suit of borrowed clothes, a method which has been practiced to a considerable degree in many licensed communities and especially at Marlboro.

Adjutant W. F. Murray of the Ninth Regiment of the Massachusetts National Guard said yesterday to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "Those Marlboro saloon-keepers know a soldier when they see one either with or without a uniform, but scarcely any of them will take the trouble to investigate. We are perfectly able to look after the welfare of the men in our charge inside the camp grounds, but we must rely on the citizens outside these limits for the soldier's welfare when he is on leave. If the people in these licensed communities would take some interest in the soldier when he is off duty, would turn his steps in the right direction and compel their local authorities to enforce the spirit as well as the letter of the law, these men would not come staggering into camp and be forced to undergo punishment because of the lax enforcement in neighboring towns of national regulations."

"We are making every effort to stamp out this evil, and while we have made some progress, we have been unable so far to obtain sufficient evidence against saloon keepers to lay the matter before the United States District Attorney, George W. Anderson. It is because we know that liquor is sold to the soldiers indirectly, that we are keeping right after these saloon keepers, but we realize that we could obtain better help from the united support of the people in the licensed communities than from any printed regulations which the authorities may issue and post in the saloons."

The municipal authorities at Marlboro, the nearest city or town to Framingham in which liquor is sold by license, declare that the Federal regulations are being strictly enforced. They admit, however, that soldiers have come up from the Framingham camp and by changing clothes have obtained liquor in local saloons, notwithstanding posted regulations against such sale. The license commissioners of Marlboro have warned the saloon keepers, and about every man that enters a saloon in that city, especially on Saturday night, has to turn round and show his back hair. If the hair is short and shows the mark of the hat strap he is refused liquor.

There are 12 saloons in Marlboro which have first class licenses costing \$1500 each. In addition there are three wholesale liquor stores which pay the same fee, while on the outskirts of the town are two clubs which cater to the automobile trade and which pay only \$100 each for the privilege of selling liquor 24 hours a day as well as on Sundays.

It is claimed in Marlboro that while the private soldier is obtaining his liquor in the saloons, the officers not only from the camp at Framingham but from the larger camps at Aver, 20 miles across the country, patronize the two Marlboro clubs in citizens clothes.

The people of Marlboro also refuse to bear all the blame for the drunken soldier at the Framingham camp. They point out the fact that it is only a 50-minute run by trolley from the camp gate at Framingham to Symphony Square in Boston, where, in the vicinity, there are several saloons. The run by trolley to Worcester is even quicker than that to Boston. In fact it is claimed that the service to those large cities from Framingham is better than to either Marlboro or Clinton.

During the past few weeks it has been found necessary to place provost guards in many of the evening trolley cars running to the camp grounds, especially those from Marlboro, and unless the sale of liquor to ununiformed soldiers in Boston and Worcester can be stopped, and the so-called "boot-leg" traffic or sales by men who carry liquor in bottles in their pockets, can be stamped out, it may be necessary to place provost guards on the cars running from those cities. Cooperation by military and municipal authorities and by citizens generally is needed to maintain the training camps of the citizen soldiery at a high standard.

**HOLYOKE FARE RAISE PROTEST**  
Counsel for various cities and towns served by the Holyoke Street,

Railway Company yesterday asked the Public Service Commission not to confirm the schedule of increased rates filed by the road, asserting that abnormal conditions affected the company, that before the war and the strike of two years ago it was making 6 to 8 per cent, and that previous conditions would probably soon be restored. The board took the matter under consideration.

## INDICATIONS OF STATE INCREASED FOOD PRODUCTION

AMHERST, Mass.—Reports of county farm agents and expert agriculturists at the eighth annual conference on rural organization which is holding sessions at the Massachusetts Agricultural College here today, after opening yesterday, show that Massachusetts will have a large increase in food production this year. The conference is held under the auspices of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, subcommittee on food production and conservation and the Massachusetts Women's Committee on Food Conservation. Prof. W. D. Hurd of Amherst, returned from Washington and is presiding at the meetings. Encouraging reports of work already done were given by town, county and State committees yesterday. George L. Farley supervisor of junior extension work reported that 100,000 boys and girls in the State, organized into eight clubs, are engaged in raising pigs, poultry, vegetables, canning foods and studying home economics.

John D. Willard, secretary of the State food committee, emphasized the need of public markets and of preventing the waste of overproduction. "The danger is that the farmers bankrupted by their losses will restrict production next year, and that so we will be worse off than before," he said. The remedy is to multiply such public markets as that at Quincy, so that the producer may get a fair remuneration, the consumer food at reasonable prices and serious waste be prevented."

"The boys' and girls' clubs will add \$500,000 worth to the food crops this year, it was said. C. H. Kitchen reported the work of the American Woolen Company. In Lawrence 190 gardens have been cultivated by operatives, most of them foreign born. The company has provided the land, plowed it and furnished fertilizers and seed at cost. A supervisor has taught the Belgians, Italians and Poles how to produce crops with the least cost and how to prevent waste. The company has 50 mills in different parts of New England, all are provided with gardens.

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\*Quota filled.  
Total quota, 183,898.  
Total acceptances for July 30, 2705.  
Total acceptances since April 1, 170,940.

**AMUSEMENTS**  
**AT THE TIP OF CAPE COD**  
**PROVINCETOWN**  
The Pilgrims' First Landing Place  
100 mile daylight excursion \$1.50  
Big Iron steamship DOROTHY BRADFORD  
leaves wharf, 400 Atlantic Ave., 9 a. m. Sun-  
days 9:30. CAPE COD S. S. CO. Tel. F. H. 2211.

## NEW ENGLAND COAL SHORTAGE

Safety Committee Chairman Seeks Relief in Washington From Inequalities of Bituminous Distribution

Assistance toward enabling New England to get a sufficient supply of bituminous coal has been asked of Francis S. Peabody, chairman of the National Committee on Coal Production, by James J. Storrow, chairman of the New England Coal Committee. In his appeal, Mr. Storrow informs Chairman Peabody that Canada is buying great quantities of soft coal in the central Pennsylvania district, from which New England gets its all-rail coal, and in consequence no coal practically can be bought for New England.

"The amount of soft coal moving by all rail to New England is away below the safety line," wrote Chairman Storrow. "The danger is immediate. In the central Pennsylvania district, where New England gets all its rail coal, our shippers besides exhausting all possibilities by mail and telegraph, have maintained continuously many buyers trying to get all-rail coal. But Canada is buying there great quantities, and since Canada is neither restricted on price nor to any quota, practically no coal can be bought for New England."

"Our New England railroads can move from 300 to 400 additional cars of soft coal a day, probably for 60 days, or until the grain begins to move, and then probably they must refuse coal."

"The situation needs immediate relief. Cannot you apply some restrictions on Canadian shipments or put in force some other remedy which will become effective at once?"

What the committee is urging on the Government is effective control of soft coal distribution through some strong authority. The amount of soft coal now moving to New England is far below what is necessary if its industrial establishments are to be operated as they must be in the coming winter to their full production and to furnish work for their operatives. Every day of shortage of shipments makes the situation more discouraging. The great need is to move much greater all-rail tonnage now and before war emergency demands crowd the railroads with export grains.

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and other freight, Mr. Storrow says. The New England railroads have told the coal committee that between them they have now and probably will have until Oct. 1 haulage power up to 400 cars daily. But the difficulty is to get the coal to fill cars to that extent. The tentative price of \$3 for soft coal at the mines under consideration by the Government has operated to give the Central Pennsylvania field to buyers from Canada, who have not hesitated to pay much higher prices to get their supply. They are taking it from the only district accessible for all rail shipments to New England thus reducing constantly the supply available here for the whole year.

Those familiar with the coal situation say that though Chairman Peabody has no authority to deal with this question in a way that will be satisfactory to New England, Chairman Storrow's appeal may cause action by the executive and legislative branches of the Government. Since July 1 the maximum price of bituminous coal, at all mines east of the Mississippi River, of \$3 a ton has been in effect for domestic shipments. But this price does not apply to coal bought for Canada or for export from Atlantic ports, and coal purchasers have found that they could get \$4 to \$5 for coal thus sent out of the United States. The \$3 price was established at a conference in Washington between representatives of the Government and the coal operators, late in June, and meant a reduction of \$1 to \$2 a ton from prices then prevailing for domestic shipments.

Officials of the United States Shipping Board, with headquarters in the customhouse, decided today to open another navigation school at Providence, R. I., the tenth free school to be arranged for New England. The new school is to open Aug. 15, with Prof. C. H. Tume, who aided in starting the new school at Greenpoint, L. I., in charge of arrangements. Professor Tume is to go to Providence from Greenpoint.

Mr. Howard left for Washington to attend the meeting there of the heads of the Departments of Labor, and State, Shipping Board officials, heads of shipping firms, and the executive committee of the National Marine Engineers Beneficial Association, to obtain general cooperation in building up the American merchant marine, and manning the vessels when built.

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## ALLIED FORCES UNITE IN GREAT FLANDERS DRIVE

(Continued from page one)

desperate efforts were made by the Germans to recover the lost terrain, but these efforts were entirely unsuccessful.

On the eastern front the Russians still continue to retire at certain points, but the retirement is neither so general or so rapid as it was a few days ago; whilst in Rumania the army of Gen. Hofova Averesco continues to meet with success.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The great British offensive, or rather the greatest to date, has opened. It has followed upon an artillery bombardment so violent that the sound of it has been heard by an extraordinarily large number of people in the south-east counties of England during the past three weeks. Early on Sunday morning, on the southeast coast, the writer heard the guns distinctly mingling with, but not drowned by, the crash of a thunderstorm.

Some people have been inclined to take umbrage at Sir Douglas Haig's uncommunicativeness, for the British public has had to read between the apprehensively worded lines of German communiqués to judge what was taking place. For three weeks, field guns and "heavies" have been dropping high explosives into the German trenches and beyond them to a depth varying from two to six miles, while squadrons of aeroplanes have turned themselves, in effect, into long-range guns and bombarded ammunition dumps, depots, railway centers, camps and other military objectives to a depth which would carry the area bombarded back another 20 or 30 miles.

During the first two weeks, the weather was perfect and during last week the conditions have been favorable enough. Certain it is that the German generals cannot have awaited the leap over of the British and French troops with any pleasure, for each succeeding offensive finds them at least no better able to bear it. How far the British have secured surprise for the actual moment of the attack is not yet clear, but it is probable that once again they have baffled the Germans, in justice to whom it must be said that the difficulty of deciding when an offensive will follow a bombardment whose length always varies is almost insuperable.

From the coast to "just north of the River Lys" the whole front of attack from north of Arrmentieres to north of Dixmude is some 25 miles in length. The broad outlines of General Haig's strategic plan will make themselves clear as the offensive progresses, and to speculate on it meantime would be futile. It may be noted, however, that Messines paved the way to the present offensive, for in that battle the Germans were deprived of Messines ridge, forming a breastwork between the British troops and Flanders.

The British are now thrusting eastwards across the flat plain, with lines of poplars and ditches in which the water barely moves, when it moves at all, so flat is the country. This country has been the scene of some of the unpleasantest fighting of the war, for especially in the winter of 1914 the men had to line the trenches with the water up to their waists.

From the communiqués issued, while the great bombardment has been in progress it has been clear that the usual struggle for mastery of the air has been proceeding with unusual intensity and The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that victory in this struggle is with the British flying men.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British attack is on the front from the River Lys to Boesinghe, where the offensive is taken up by the French and carried northward toward Dixmude. Some 15,000 yards represents the length of the main British attack. Some 3500 prisoners have been captured in the first onrush and villages captured with names which make them as familiar and well-known as many of the large cities of the world show how the British line is moving forward. La Basse-Ville, Hollebeke, Bixchoote, Verlorenhoek, Frezenberg, St. Julien, Pilkem, Hooge and Westhoek all have passed into British hands. Sanctuary Wood and many fortified farms and other strong positions have been captured and the British so far have stormed without much difficulty two enormously fortified defense systems.

The troops engaged were mainly drawn from Great Britain, though there was a small body of Anzac, English troops such as the Lancashire Cheshires naturally played the main part but the work of Welshmen in scattering the Kaiser's celebrated Cockshufers of the German Third Guards division was magnificent. English guards regiments went forward magnificently and nothing could stop them. The tanks were prominent and British airmen who had again secured supremacy also did their best, though hampered by weather conditions. The German airmen came out at night and raided over the British positions, scattering bombs, but naturally it was speculative work in the darkness and there are no reports that they did any damage whatsoever.

The drumfire before the opening of the attack reached an intensity never before equaled. Literally thousands of guns roared ceaselessly. The whole horizon from the Lys to the sea was lit with flame and beyond that was the white light of German flares from the second line signaling for assistance. The German positions were pounded to powder, and it was once again proved that no defensive system they can build will stand against the weight of the "push" from the munition factories of Britain. This gunfire continues

and trains are running ceaselessly right up and between the British battery positions, discharging their loads as it were straight into the guns. From the German side, the gunfire is incessant, but nothing like so overpowering, and a stubborn resistance is being put up at various points.

### Russo-Rumanian Offensive

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
JASSY, Rumania (Wednesday)—Between July 24-28, the Russo-Rumanian offensive between the Casin and Putna valleys accounted for 98 guns and 4500 prisoners, the enemy front being penetrated on a front of 60 kilometers or 37½ miles to a depth of 17 to 20 kilometers or from 10½ to 12 miles.

### British Consolidate Gains

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A heavy, driving rain did not impede the British forward progress in their great drive today. Field Marshal Haig reported in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Roulers railway British artillery had crushed a German counterattack which formed during the night. He said rain had been falling steadily since early yesterday afternoon. He declared that all gains had been consolidated during the night and all German counterattacks repulsed. The only offensive fighting he reported, however, was in the nature of "minor operations," south of the Ypres-Comines Canal, where British positions were improved.

### French Consolidate Gains

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—In a "thunderous rain" the French forces assisting in the great drive in Belgium succeeded in consolidating all the ground they won yesterday, according to today's War Office report. The statement detailed further advances by General Petain's troops on another front—the Chemin des Dames. "On the Aisne, the artillery fire was continued," the War Office reported. "East of Cerny the French counter-attacked vigorously and progressed. On the left bank of the Meuse between Avoucourt and Hill 304 the Germans attacked the position we captured on July 17, sending their waves forward after several days' artillery preparation. They were only able to reach some advanced elements of our first line, where the French fire repulsed them."

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official statement issued on Tuesday night reads:

The first assault of the English army, delivered in Flanders on a 25-kilometer front on both sides of Ypres, has been repulsed.

After changeable bitter fighting on a large scale, the enemy forces, who attacked with superior forces many ranks deep, had to content themselves with the possession of a crater position in our defensive zone.

On the Chemin des Dunes, Aisne front, an energetic attack put us in possession of important height positions near Cerny and resulted in the capture of more than 1500 French prisoners.

An earlier statement reads: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht:

In Flanders the artillery again increased in the evening to the most extreme violence. This was continued undiminished during the night and developed this morning into a most violent drumfire. Then strong enemy attacks commenced on a wide front from the Yser to the Lys. The infantry battle in Flanders has thus opened.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: On the Chemin des Dunes the French attacked to the southeast of Frijan on the three kilometer front. At most points the thrust broke down before our defense. Two small points where the enemy troops broke into our position are still in their possession.

Eastern theater, army group of General von Boehm-Ermolli: The Russian forces are holding the heights east of the River Zbrocz, which has been crossed at several points in spite of fierce resistance, and been reached by our divisions also to the south of Skala. Also on the northern bank of the Dniester we have gained ground beyond Korolowka.

Between the Dniester and the Pruth the enemy troops again offered bitter resistance, but nevertheless we pressed back by our attack to the southwest of Zale-Szeczy. Front of Archduke Joseph: Along the Cheremosh, the enemy forces are defending themselves on the eastern bank of the river. Our attack continues between Zalucze and Wiziniz. In the Suchawa Valley our troops are penetrating toward Seteytn.

The fighting activity of the enemy artillery was again less violent today than recently.

Considerable portions of our troops are now standing on Russian territory after the battle east of Zbrocz. The enemy rear guards were driven toward the east from the Dniester and the Pruth.

In a strong assault German Chasseurs broke through Russian rear guard positions near Visnitz. The enemy troops were thereby forced to evacuate the Cheremosh line, and retired toward the east.

Also in the wooded Carpathians, on the upper course of the southern Sereth and on both sides of the Moldova and the Suczawa, we gained ground in an attack toward the east. Under pressure of this success the Russians abandoned their first line positions in the Meste Canese sector.

In the Bereczek mountains the enemy forces attacked five times in the course of the day against Casinulul without obtaining any success. Further south one of our regiments was pressed back by a strong enemy thrust into a position on a height situated further west.

Field Marshal von Mackensen's front and Macedonia: Unchanged. Eastern theater: Front of Prince Leopold and Army group of von Boehm-Ermolli: New successes were

gained in Eastern Galicia and Bukovina by the forward pressure of our troops and those of our allies in their eagerness to attack. The river Zbrocz was crossed at many points by German and Austro-Hungarian divisions from above Husiatyn to south of Skala on a front of 50 kilometers in spite of the bitter resistance of the enemy forces.

The Ottoman troops also proved their worth, yesterday capturing by assault stubbornly defended positions near Hlwra on the Zbrocz. Between the Dniester and the Pruth the allied (Teutonic) troops captured towns in the direction of Czernowitz.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The official statement issued by British Headquarters in France on Tuesday night reads:

The operations of the allied troops begun this morning in the neighborhood of Ypres have been continued with success during the day in spite of unfavorable weather. The enemy positions have been entered and our line has been advanced on a front of over 15 miles, from La Basse-Ville, on the River Lys, to Steenstraete, on the River Yser. Both of these villages are now in the hands of the Allies.

In conjunction with the French troops operating on our left we attacked at 3.50 o'clock this morning on a wide front north of the River Lys. The allied troops have captured their first objectives on the whole front attacked and are reported to be making satisfactory progress at all points.

Considerable numbers of prisoners already have been captured.

On the extreme left the French troops, acting in close cooperation with and protecting the left flank of the British forces, captured the village of Steenstraete and rapidly penetrated the German defenses to a depth of nearly two miles.

Having gained their objectives for the day at an early hour, they continued their attack with the greatest gallantry beyond their original objectives and captured Bixchoote and the enemy positions to the southeast and west of the village on a front of nearly 2½ miles, including the Kortekert Inn.

During the afternoon a hostile counterattack was successfully repulsed.

In the center and on the left center British divisions penetrated the enemy positions to a depth of two miles and secured crossings of the River Steenbeek which constituted their final objectives.

In the course of their attack, our troops stormed two powerful defensive systems and carried by assault the villages of Verlorenhoek, Frezenberg, Saint Julien and Pilkem, and many strongly defended farms, woods and organized localities.

Further south in the right center of our attack, after gaining the whole of their first objectives, which included the village of Hooge and Sanctuary Wood, our troops fought their way forward against very obstinate resistance from the enemy forces in a difficult country in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Menin road and carried the village of Westhoek.

In this neighborhood, where heavy fighting has taken place throughout the day and still continues, we have penetrated the enemy defenses to a depth of about a mile. A number of powerful counterattacks have been successfully repulsed.

On the extreme right, south of the Zillebeke-Zandvoord road, our troops gained the whole of their objectives early in the day, capturing the villages of La Basse-Ville and Hollebeke.

In addition to heavy casualties inflicted on the enemy forces, over 2500 prisoners have already been brought in, but no accurate estimate of our captures can yet be made.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The official statement issued by the war office on Tuesday night reads:

Having crossed the Yser Canal during the night, our troops attacked at 4 o'clock this morning, in conjunction with the British armies on their right. The formidable artillery preparation had completely levelled the German organizations and inflicted heavy losses on the defenders.

At the end of the morning our troops had carried two enemy positions, and in their dash had spontaneously gone beyond the objective which had been assigned to them. They advanced on the road between Lizerne and Dixmude, and captured the village of Bixchoote and Kortekert.

Our losses were exceedingly small. We captured important material and took prisoners not yet counted. The battlefield is covered with Germans who had fallen, showing the magnitude of the enemy losses.

On the Aisne front the artillery fighting was particularly violent. Reports up to the present concerning the operation carried out south of La Rovers emphasize the splendid attitude of our troops. On the entire front of the attacks the objectives assigned having been exceeded, we have been able to clear out the advance trenches, which we found filled with enemy troops who had fallen. The number of prisoners taken exceed up to the present 210. Our losses were slight.

About 11 o'clock in the morning the enemy forces made a counterattack against our trenches west of l'Epinle de Chevrengy, which was repulsed.

The Germans, after an intense bombardment of our lines at Cerny and Hurbelise, attacked our positions east of Cerny on a front of about 1500 meters with three regiments. Our counterattacks immediately carried out drove them back and permitted us to advance along the whole front.

The day was relatively calm on both banks of the Meuse.

Belgian communication: During the course of the night the enemy artillery bombarded our cantonnements with long range guns and shelled our roads of communication at various points along our lines. Our artillery silenced sev-

eral German batteries in the region of Woumen.

Army of the East, July 30: Rifle firing and grenade fighting took place on the right bank of the Vardar in the neighborhood of Barakli and Lunzl. At the Cerna bend Bulgarian patrols attempting to reach our lines were repulsed. There was cannonading on both sides along the entire front. Our heavy artillery caused two explosions in the enemy batteries.

An earlier statement says: An attack delivered by us at 8 o'clock on Monday night on a front of 1800 yards south of La Rovers and west of l'Epinle de Chevrengy resulted in complete success. We reached all our objectives and we broke a German counterattack, in the course of which we took 167 prisoners, including two officers and about 15 non-commissioned officers belonging to three regiments of infantry.

Artillery fighting, followed by infantry engagements is being maintained with much spirit in the Cerny-Hurbelise sector.

In Champagne, northwest of Prosen, the enemy forces after a violent bombardment, attempted a surprise attack, which was turned to failure by the vigorous reply of our artillery and infantry fire.

There have been active artillery exchanges on both banks of the Meuse.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Wednesday)—The official statement issued on Tuesday reads:

Western front: At Husiatyn enemy detachments, crossing over the eastern bank of the River Zbrocz, penetrated two lines of our trenches, but after a bayonet fight, which was very stubborn in places, the enemy troops were driven out of our trenches and the position was restored.

Enemy efforts to force a passage of the River Zbrocz in the region of Pukliany and Podlipie were frustrated. The enemy attacks in the region of Germanovka also were beaten off.

Under pressure from the enemy forces our troops have evacuated Zaleszlik (Zale-Szeczy).

South of the Dniester the enemy forces are developing an offensive on the Zaleszlik-Sniatyn front. They attacked our positions and after a series of stubborn encounters, in which our positions constantly changed hands, succeeded in pressing back our troops in the region of Dorochouc, Zascavna, Uverczanka and Orochepy.

In the course of the recent engagements especially noteworthy was the action of the Third Finnish Musketry Division and particularly that of the Tenth Finnish Musketry Regiment and also of the Proskurovsky Infantry Regiment of the Zaimuray Division, which lost almost all their officers in the fighting.

There have been fusillades on the rest of the front.

Rumanian front: An enemy attack north of the Putna valley and the Kimpolung road was repulsed. South of the road the enemy troops succeeded in pressing back our positions. About 10 versts northwest of Soveia, Rumanian troops took in battle fortified enemy positions on the right bank of the River Putna, in the region of Polana. There have been fusillades on the rest of the front.

Caucasus front: The situation is unchanged.

Aviation: Our artillery brought down a German airplane south of Riga. The aviators were killed and the machine was destroyed. A squadron of German airplanes has dropped bombs on St. Vileika, Stoldcy and Zamir.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Italian official statement issued on Tuesday, says:

On the whole front the activity of the artillery was not marked. In the Travignola Valley one of our patrols dispersed a detachment of the enemy troops three times its strength, killing some men, including the officer in command. This morning an enemy machine was brought down in flames near Podgora.

In Albania last night our scouts forded the Vovusa River east of Dorza, and drove back the enemy patrols, inflicting losses and taking arms and material.

## FARM BUREAU IS TO SELL BEANS

WORCESTER, Mass.—About 300,000 bushels of beans at 35 cents a peck will be offered to Worcester housekeepers in Salem Square tomorrow at a sale under the auspices of the County Farm Bureau and the Chamber of Commerce. Consumers are urged to purchase large quantities of this surplus crop to can for next winter as a step in the food conservation movement.

On account of the enormous crop of beans in Worcester County, the farmers' distributors and officials of the farm bureau and Chamber of Commerce decided to hold this sale and the farmers have pledged to bring in about 300,000 bushels of yellow and green string beans at \$1 a bushel to the wholesaler who will retail them for \$1.25 a bushel.

Notices have been sent to women's organizations, farmers' clubs and town farm bureaus to insure a large demand and a sufficient supply. Hucksters will not be allowed at the market and officials of the farm bureau will be at the square to see that the farmers sell to the right parties at the prescribed prices. For housewives who have no facilities to can beans, the farm bureau has erected a tent on the square where experienced workers will do the canning at a low cost. Every consumer is asked to buy at least one bushel for canning.

## AMERICAN STEAMER SUNK

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The American steamer Motand was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine yesterday, the Admiralty announced today. Twenty-two survivors were landed.

## BRITAIN KEEPS PRISONERS BEST SAYS GERMANY

### Chief Enemy Delegate at The Hague So Quoted in the House of Lords

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The chief German delegate at The Hague prisoners of war conference admitted candidly that the treatment of German prisoners in Great Britain was considerably better than in any other country.

This statement was made in the House of Lords yesterday afternoon by Lord Newton, head of the British delegation to The Hague conference. Particulars of the agreement arrived at were outlined in a previous cable to The Christian Science Monitor.

Lord Newton said that the attitude of the German delegates was quite unexceptionable and perfectly correct. They did not fraternize and they used their own language rather than the language of neutrals.

Lord Newton came away from the conference convinced that the Berlin authorities in charge of the Department of Prisoners of War did not know a great deal of what was happening in the camps. In this connection he referred to a remark by Mr. Gerard, formerly American Ambassador in Berlin, that centralization in Germany was less than was generally assumed and that the control of Berlin over the administration of prisoners of war was not so effective as the central control in this country.

Lord Newton declared that neither side had secured any advantage over the other side, the prisoners getting all the benefit.

Mr. Bonar Law had to submit to more heckling yesterday in the House of Commons over Arthur Henderson's visit to France in company with Ramsay MacDonald. Members of the House appeared to be as concerned over the fact that Arthur Henderson had arranged this trip without consulting his colleagues as over the fact that Ramsay MacDonald was one of the party. Some members contended that Mr. Henderson could not divest himself of his War Cabinet responsibility and that the mission would be regarded as an official mission.

Mr. Bonar Law could not increase the members' information, though he stated that he was told by the Admiralty that Mr. MacDonald traveled in the ordinary way. This was in reply to a question as to whether Mr. MacDonald had crossed in a battleship. The speaker declined to accept a motion for adjournment, declaring it was not a matter of urgency.

### Press Comment on Visit

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The newspapers, or rather Unionist newspapers, are greatly upset by Arthur Henderson's visit to France, and the House also has been much agitated. Radical stalwarts like Messrs. Hogge and Fringle, who are normally critical of the Government, want to know why Mr. Henderson arranged the visit without informing the War Cabinet. The Unionists want to know how a member of the War Cabinet can justify going anywhere in the company of Ramsay MacDonald.

The Times today goes somewhat wider in its scope, and is alarmed at what it calls the new orientation of Labor politics initiated by Arthur Henderson since his return from Russia. The annual conference of the Labor Party at Manchester in January showed by an emphatic majority its distaste for British Socialists' meeting enemy Socialists in conference. The executive committee of the Labor Party, however, on Thursday last, de-

## Fillene's CARRY YOUR OWN!

What can women do to help their country? One thing they can do is to carry home all small packages.

A substantial reduction in the delivery service will help the Government very materially by releasing men and vehicles for war service.

To aid women in "carrying their own" we direct attention to several handy helpers:



Knitting bags  
50c, to "carry your own"

A knitting bag has this distinct advantage—it is very fashionable. Knitting bags are large and roomy, easy to carry, and they carry a lot! 50c bags in cretonne with hoop handles. Others up to \$3.50. (Street floor)

Washington St., at Summer—Boston

## AMERICAN PARTY ARRIVES IN BERNE

BERNE, Switzerland (Wednesday)—A large party of American consuls and missionaries from Turkey, Asia Minor, and Palestine have arrived here. They include W. S. Hollis and Ralph F. Chesbrough, from Beirut; Jesse B. Jackson, from Aleppo; Leslie A. Davis, from Harput; Edward I. Nathan, from Mersina; Theodore J. Sturte, from Haifa; Otis A. Glazebrook and H. H. Dick, from Jerusalem, and their families, totaling about 21 persons.

Mr. Glazebrook said that about 60 American missionaries and 90 American Jews started for the West at the same time. "We were everywhere well treated by the Turkish and Austrian authorities during the journey," said he. "We had to provide our own provisions. Naturally, everything is dear in Turkey, but conditions there do not appear to be better or worse than in other belligerent countries. Foreign residents in Jerusalem are quite safe. No complaints were made to me."

There are now in Palestine about 500 Jewish-American citizens. All of them have been given permission to leave, but they prefer to remain. Besides these there are about 150 other Americans, mostly college teachers and professors, still residing in Turkey. We shall remain here until we receive instructions from Washington."

## GERMANY MAY ACT ON PEACE OVERTURES

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—The semi-official Vienna Fremdenblatt says it is able to announce authoritatively that Germany will act gladly upon peace overtures coming by way of Vienna.

The Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, reproduces the Fremdenblatt's statement.

### SEVENTH GERMAN WAR LOAN

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—According to the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, subscriptions for the seventh war loan will be received to the end of September. Special arrangements are being made to secure rural subscriptions. Furloughs are being facilitated for influential farmers serving in the army in order that they may cooperate. A campaign of publicity has already begun in the newspapers.

### DR. ZIMMERMANN'S SUCCESSOR

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—An official Berlin telegram states that Dr. Zimmermann is to be succeeded as Imperial Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by Herr von Kuhlmann, who was first Secretary to the German Embassy in London when the war began and has since represented Germany at The Hague.

### SUMMER CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Subscribers who are going out of town for a vacation may be supplied with The Christian Science Monitor either through newsdealer or by mail while absent from the city.

Send notice to

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
St. Paul and Falmouth Streets, Boston, Mass.

## REGULATION OF EXPRESS SERVICE

Five Principal Companies Now Handling No Heavy Parcels Above First Floor of Buildings That Have No Elevators

Boston branches of five large express companies operating in the United States, acting in unison with the other branches, are refusing to pick up or deliver parcels above the first floor of buildings and residences not having elevator facilities, when the packages are of the size or weight as not to permit one man to handle them. This action is taken in accordance with regulations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which went into effect July 1.

In addition, the new classifications require that the companies shall not pick up or deliver outside of the present established free delivery stations. At points where arrangements have been made by the express company with a local express company for delivery of shipments beyond these free delivery stations, the shipments will be carried by this local carrier. Extra charges will be asked by the local carrier. But the patron is not required to hire the carrier specified by the express company.

Individuals and firms having offices above the first floor of a building who sent or received bulky and heavy packages through the express companies will in the future be required to have their shipments ready for the expressmen on the first floor, and also receive them there, if no elevator is available.

When asked what the effect this new ruling would have, C. T. Bush, chief clerk to the manager of the New England department of the American Express Company, said that not as many men would be required to handle the express for the time required to take and get parcels from upper floors will be obviated.

"It might not make it necessary to employ additional help to keep up with the growth of business in the future," said Mr. Bush. "But at present it has resulted in no material reduction in the help." Mr. Bush said that two men will continue to work on the express trucks, but the new ruling being in force, will make it possible to keep the driver at his post to guard the packages when the other man is delivering. As a result of the new ruling numerous claims for damages to halls and furniture will also be eliminated, according to Mr. Bush.

Five of the leading express companies in Boston have announced that beginning next Wednesday the final hour for picking up parcels in this city and Cambridge will be 5 p. m., instead of 6 p. m. as at present. No change will be made in the hours of receiving emergency shipments, at the main up-town offices of the companies, which will be kept open until 6:30 p. m., as usual, at the North and South Station offices, which are open all night.

The announcement says in part: "Owing to the present abnormal conditions existing throughout the entire country, and to the numerous embargoes placed upon freight by the railroad companies, the result has been that the express companies have been called upon to handle a very extraordinary volume of traffic, which has taxed their terminal and car facilities to the utmost, making it more and more difficult to pick up and dispatch this business for trains on which it should go forward in order to make the best time."

"It is felt that if shippers will cooperate by forwarding their express shipments a little earlier in the day it will greatly relieve the present congestion with its unavoidable delays; thereby making the express service more satisfactory to all."

The five express companies making the change are the Adams Express Company, American Express Company, National Express Company, New York & Boston Dispatch Express Company and the Wells, Fargo & Co. Express Company.

## WHALE'S CARGO IS VALUED AT \$72,000

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The whaling brig *Viola*, Capt. Joseph Luiz, arrived here Tuesday afternoon from a voyage to the South Atlantic, bringing a cargo valued at a little more than \$72,000. The cargo consisted of nearly 1300 barrels of sperm oil, worth 85 cents a gallon, and 121 pounds of ambergris, worth about \$37,000.

The *Viola* sailed from here Sept. 27 last and late in January was off the River Platte when word was received that a German raider was cruising in the vicinity. Captain Luiz then left for the western whaling grounds. He made sail for home July 4.

## CITIZENSHIP ACT IN FORCE IN SCHOOLS

An act of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1917, requiring "training in the duties of citizenship" to be included in the curriculum of the public schools becomes operative today, and is under consideration by educators in connection with their school plans for the coming year.

Wilson L. Gill, author of the legislative bill which was later enacted, says that practice under competent instructors in the school rooms will fit the next generation for a better performance of public duties than is now observed.

As to the result of teaching citizenship in the past, Mr. Gill says, it is interesting to note that at the last

State primary election only one man in six was patriotic enough to vote in Massachusetts and in some of the so-called wealthy suburbs of Boston only one man in 25 voted.

The new law says that the schools may "teach" civil government from books but provides they "shall give training in the duties of citizenship." Mr. Gill believes that the right to vote implies the duty to vote.

The general plan for teaching the duties of citizenship among pupils is to regard those in a schoolroom as citizens of a town or city; several "towns" and cities as a "state"; and several "states" as a national republic. The teachers are expected to help solve the problems in arithmetic.

## NEUTRALS GET GERMANY'S GOLD

Payments Indicate Sales of Supplies—Practice to Be Stopped by the United States—Rationing Plan Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The immediate and practical effect of the Berlin and Vienna peace talks, has been the tightening of the screws that are bringing economic pressure to bear upon the enemy. This phase of the war is the one that vitally concerns Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. The Administration has about come to the conclusion that the rationing plan for these countries will at once assure their people being fed, and prevent exports from them into Germany.

That there is "round for the suspicion that Germany has been obtaining supplies from all these neutrals, with the possible exception of Norway, is shown by the pronounced reduction in the German gold reserve recently. It is explained that the cause of this reduction could arise only from the payment of debts and obligations outside of Germany, as the Berlin Government would use the gold for no other purpose. It means simply that the neutrals have been selling supplies to Germany, and this practice the United States and all the other enemies of Germany purpose to stop. So hard pressed has Germany been for gold recently that by imperial command all persons have been commanded to turn in their gold ornaments and jewelry for the national defense. It is the purpose of the government to coin this metal as the medium for the purchase of further supplies.

This feature of the situation is regarded as one of the most hopeful for the Allies at the opening of the fourth year of the war. As on Monday the comment was principally on the speech of Secretary Lansing, so on Tuesday the speech of Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons was the subject of discussion. The explanation of Mr. Balfour covered for the most part the purely European questions of the war. It has been explained at the State Department that this country has no interest whatever in the European provincial aspects of the war, but is making war on Germany simply for the purpose of having the right to sail the seas in safety.

This does not imply, however, a lessening of this country's obligations to the Allies. According to the engagements that have been made, the task of breaking the submarine blockade rests largely on this country. The responsibility also rests here of getting coal, steel and other munitions to the allied countries. It is generally understood by the allied governments that if the war is lost by the Allies it will be because they have failed to receive supplies from the United States.

The allied governments have felt keenly the seriousness of the possible results to the allied cause, and to the world, following the placing of a man in the chairmanship of the Shipping Board who succeeded in delaying for more than three months the production of ships for use in transporting needed munitions to the fighting line. It is hoped now, however, that the speedy production promised for the immediate future will accomplish the desired result.

## ORDER STOPS NEW YORK RUSH TO MARRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The large number of men unfit for the army or claiming exemption will probably make it necessary in this city to call out many more men than was expected at first. The chairman of one of the draft boards has served notice that those who claim dependents in his district will have to produce them before the board. A rush for marriage certificates has been stopped by an order that none shall be given to men who do not hold registration cards and by notice that anybody who marries to escape conscription is guilty of a misdemeanor.

## DEALERS MAY OPPOSE CITY FUEL DEPOTS

TORONTO, Ont.—The application of the city of Toronto for the establishment of a municipal fuel depot has reached the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, says the *Globe*. The city names the property commissioner as supervisor, who expects to spend \$250,000 on the scheme. The board received the application and has not fixed a date for the hearing of the application. The application of the city of Ottawa of a similar nature will be heard, and it is stated that it is to be opposed by a number of coal dealers.

## OPPORTUNITY TO CHECK UP PRICES

State Food Administrator's Office Issues List of Wholesale Rates for Comparison With Grocers' Figures

First steps to acquaint the consumer with the price retail dealers are paying for their supplies were taken today when the special investigator from Washington, sent out his first report on the Boston produce market, giving the current wholesale quotations. Housekeepers are urged by officials of the Bureau of Markets of the Department of Agriculture, where the new investigator has his headquarters, to compare the prices the wholesalers are receiving, with retail prices and if the margin of profit seems too large, to ask an explanation of the retail dealer. Previously the market news service was rendered by the Massachusetts Food Commission, but cooperation with the Bureau of Markets was asked and after approval had been secured from Washington, the Boston officials decided to accept the entire responsibility for the report.

Today's report reads: "The receipts of green vegetables were somewhat lighter today in the Boston market, although there was supply enough to meet the demand for Wednesday, which is a light day. Cabbage is still arriving in abundance, and every one is urged to put cabbage to every possible use. The price at wholesale this morning was 75c to \$1 per barrel of about 75 pounds, and is being sold at retail as low as 2½ cents per pound."

Both green and yellow beans are still abundant, but quoted a little higher at wholesale; the price ranging from 75 cents to \$1. They are still sold at retail as low as 5 cents per quart.

The supply of lettuce today was light, and the price advanced somewhat at wholesale, bringing from 75 cents to \$1 for 18 heads. Lettuce is sold at retail as low as 5 cents a head. Bunch beets and bunch carrots are in abundance and may be bought as low as 5 cents a bunch at retail. The crook neck squash are of very good quality, and are sold at wholesale at 50 cents for a box of 18. They are sold at retail as low as 5 cents each.

Both the native onions and the Texas onions are abundant, the wholesale prices remaining about the same as yesterday. The native onions bring 5 cents per quart at retail, and the Texas onions at retail are sold for 4 cents per pound. The southern cantaloupes are still abundant, and are sold at wholesale from \$1.50@2 per crate of 45. These are sold at retail as low as 5 cents each.

Wholesale prices of locally grown produce are: Green beans, bushel box, 75c@81; yellow beans, bushel box, 75c@81; cabbage, barrel, 75c@81; carrots, 20 bunches, 50c; parsley, bushel box, 35c; crook neck squash, per 18, 50c; Portland peas, 25 cents, 1.75@2; beets, 18 bunches, 40c; lettuce, 18 heads, 75c@81; onions, native, bushel box, \$1@1.15; onions, Texas, crate, 75c@90c; cucumbers, 6-7 dozen, \$2.75@3.25; southern apples, bushel hamper, 32; peaches, Georgia, crate, \$3.25@3.75.

## Housekeepers Enlisted

Women Asked to Join Wheatless Week Movement

Housekeepers throughout Massachusetts are asked by Henry B. Endicott, State Food Administrator, to follow the example of the hotels, restaurants and clubs in stopping the use of wheat bread for at least one week, in a letter sent to housewives today. Herbert C. Hoover, National Food Administrator, telegraphed Mr. Endicott today for news of the movement.

Mr. Endicott's letter to the housewives is, in part: "It is my earnest wish that every housewife in Massachusetts commence Monday, Aug. 6, and for the entire week eliminate white bread in any form entirely from her table. Every woman in Massachusetts has this chance and I believe every woman will do her part. Every pound of flour which you save means doing your share towards saving the lives of our boys in Europe."

"This move has the cordial approval of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, the Massachusetts representative of the Women's Committee of the Council of National Defense."

Officials of the various institutions have also indicated their willingness to carry the "no white bread" plan out for the week specified and as a result another letter was sent by the food administrator to the institutions of the State, representing 27,000 inmates. Preliminary inquiry indicates that the institutions will conform fully with the request of the food administrator.

## MR. HOOVER THANKS BOSTON SUFFRAGISTS

Herbert C. Hoover, named as National Food Administrator, in a telegram to the Boston Equal Suffrage Association thanks the members of the association for their work in the food conservation canvass of Greater Boston women and says that he "appreciates the hearty cooperation of the 65,000 housewives in the city of Boston. A survey of the work was telegraphed to Mr. Hoover by the suffrage association at the close of their canvass, July 20, and yesterday the telegram from Washington was received."

MAYOR ASKLEY LOSES PLEA  
The full bench of the supreme court yesterday dismissed the petition of

Mayor Charles S. Ashley of New Bedford for a writ of prohibition to restrain Judges Wait, Hittcock and Dana from hearing an election petition brought against him by former Mayor Edward R. Hathaway and other New Bedford citizens. This petition charges him with violating the corrupt practices act in obtaining office in December.

## KAISER DISDAINS CONQUEST IDEAS IN PROCLAMATION

Says in Anniversary Message German Sacrifices in Defense of Strong, Free Empire

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Wednesday)—The Kaiser disdains all idea of ambitious schemes of conquest as the aims of the war in his annual war anniversary proclamation, part of the text of which was received here today. "We must continue the fight and continue to furnish arms," he concluded, "but our people may rest assured that German blood and zeal have not been gambled with for the empty shadow of ambition, or schemes of conquest and subjugation, but in defense of a strong, free Empire in which all our children may live in security."

"The enemy is stretching out his hands toward German territory," the Kaiser continued, "but he will never have it. New nations continue to enter the war against us, but this does not frighten us. We know our strength and are determined to use it. "We stand erect at the year's close, inviolable, victorious, intrepid. Hard trials await us, but we shall meet them with grave men and full faith."

## ANTIDRINK PICTURES PLANNED FOR CAMPS

One hundred automatic machines showing stereoscopic pictures with statements of facts about the effects of alcohol will be placed at points in the military camps by the Scientific Temperance Federation, under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. A picture will be shown every 15 seconds, and the machines will be located where soldiers will pass frequently or congregate in leisure time.

It is considered important that this work be started as soon as the new Army goes into camp, which will be in about two months. A fund of \$2000 is being raised for the purpose. The federation believes that its educational work will be especially valuable in view of the fact that the United States cannot control the sale of alcoholic drinks in France. The headquarters of the federation are at 36 Bromfield Street, Boston.

## PRESIDENT WRITES TO MAN FIRST DRAFTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson on Tuesday sent a letter to Harry Chapman Gilbert of 1101 Twenty-fourth Street, N. W., Washington, who is the first man in the country to be drafted. Gilbert has already gone into active service. He was Tuesday assigned to the army engineers' regiment at the American University in the suburbs of this city. The President's letter follows:

The White House, Washington, July 30, 1917.  
My Dear Mr. Gilbert: Because of my interest in your father I feel as if I had a special interest also in you, and I want to write you this line to express my gratification at the spirit you have shown in seeking as early an opportunity as possible to serve the cause of liberty in this great war. Cordially and sincerely yours,  
WOODROW WILSON.

## NEW AIR OFFICER REPORTS

Lieut. J. P. Caldwell, U. S. R., reported for duty today at the North-eastern Department, U. S. A., as assistant aeronautical officer. Work at the office of Lieut. Charles J. Glidden, U. S. R., aeronautical officer, has been unusually heavy during the past few days and Lieutenant Caldwell has been appointed to help him.

## SOCIALISTS END PASSPORT FIGHT

Effort to Send Delegates to Stockholm Conference Abandoned—Call for Meeting Came From the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The American Socialist Party on Tuesday cabled the British Socialists, with whom it has been in communication regarding the London and Stockholm Socialist conferences, that the "American delegates cannot attend the Stockholm conference because Government is withholding passports." This, therefore, marks the end of the fight the Socialist Party has made at Washington to get passports issued for Victor Berger and several others selected to represent the party abroad.

The end of the contest is regarded at the national headquarters of the party with some regret, because it was in these Chicago offices, so the Socialist Party leaders declare, that the initial move for the calling of the International Socialist Conference was made. Some time last year, as this bureau then represented, the American Socialist Party sent out cables to the important countries, and also to the International Socialist Bureau, asking a conference, and declaring that if the Socialist bureau did not act, the American Socialist Party would call such a conference itself.

Replies were received from a number of countries, for the most part favorable to the plan, several unfavorable. Secretary Adolph Germer, of the party, narrates in going over the situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Recently the American Socialist Party has had several cables inviting it to the foreign conferences, continued Mr. Germer. One was from the president of the Russian Workers' Council, another from Mr. Middleton, acting secretary of the English Socialist Party, asking if the American Socialists would participate in a conference called for Aug. 8. This last message came very recently. National headquarters here cabled back, saying they would, but declaring it physically impossible to be on hand at that date, and asking postponement until the latter part of September. A reply received on Sunday said that the Russians vigorously objected to a postponement beyond Aug. 22, because of the Russian elections. There was some confusion in the cables received here, but that appears to be the purpose of them. On Tuesday morning headquarters received a wire from Morris Hillquit, the American international secretary, that the passports were still refused, and with that the case was closed.

## SOUTH SHIPS CHICKENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

KOSCIUSKO, Miss.—The largest car of chickens and other poultry ever shipped from the State has left here for northern markets. The car contained more than 7000 chickens, which weighed about 16,000 pounds. It was a cooperative shipment, and 15 of the community clubs of the county sent large quantities.

## Selecting Delegates

Socialists Preparing for Two Conferences in Europe

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the headquarters of the Socialist party here it is stated that delegates are now being selected throughout the country to represent the party at the Socialist conference proposed to be held in Stockholm in September. It was also said the same delegates will attend, if possible, the proposed Entente allied Socialist conference in London the latter part of August.

## ALIEN SLACKERS MEASURE DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Technically prevented the Senate from taking a vote Tuesday on the McCumber resolution asking President Wilson to negotiate with the Allies with a view to enrolling "alien slackers" in the new National Army now being raised by the selective draft. Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, is to call the McCumber resolution up again at the first favorable opportunity, in order

## WATCH KEPT ON STRIKE STEPS

Any Disorder That Is Caused by Industrial Workers of World Will Be Followed by Action—Moves Left to the States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Justice is watching all developments connected with movements in the West of the Industrial Workers of the World and its agents are prepared to make arrests in every section if any disorder appears. The White House has received a request from Secretary Haywood, asking Government action to secure the return of the deported miners of Arizona to prevent a general strike. No action has been taken, and it is considered probable that the situation will be left to State governments to control, at least for the present.

## Strike Threat by Haywood

I. W. W. Secretary Sends Telegram to President Wilson

CHICAGO, Ill.—A sympathetic strike by miners, harvest hands and lumbermen of the Middle West is threatened unless the deported Industrial Workers of the World are returned to their homes in the Warren district of Arizona.

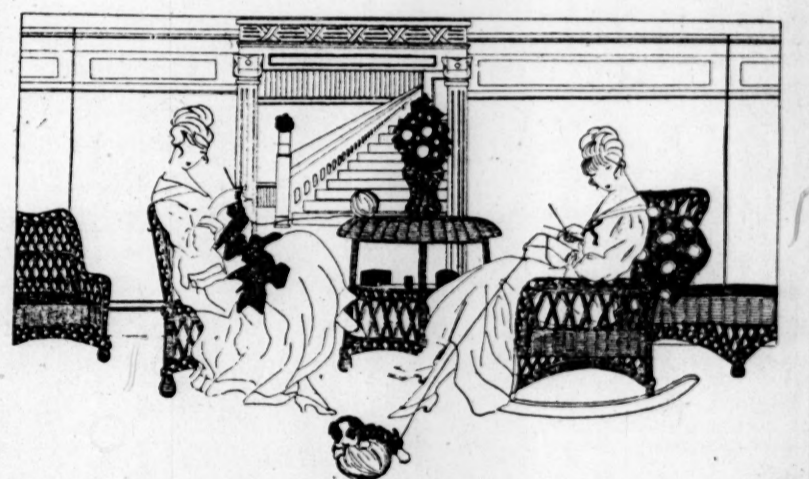
A telegram voicing the intention of a walkout of more than a quarter of a million men was sent from Chicago to President Wilson late Monday by W. D. Haywood, secretary of the I. W. W.

The move on the part of Mr. Haywood was the result of the summary dismissal from Bisbee, Ariz., of his attorney, Fred H. Moore. When asked what he proposed to do about the deportation of Mr. Moore, Mr. Haywood said:

"What else is there to do but accept the deportation? Can you tell me any way to beat their game? If Arizona can stand the domination of high-handed officials I guess the Industrial Workers of the World will be able to endure it."

"I have been forced to wire President Wilson that a general strike will be called in the Middle West unless the men of Arizona are brought back to their families. When all the members and sympathizers walk out, 250,000 men will be idle. As yet we have received no reply from Washington."

## Our Largest Advance Sales in FURNITURE Prove Out the August Sale



When people come to buy furniture in hundred-degree weather—as they came in large numbers on Monday—THERE MUST BE SOMETHING VERY REAL TO COME FOR.

When people give us, in WAR-TIME, the largest furniture business in the history of the Store—as is proved by the sales-records of the Courtesy Days just closed—THERE MUST BE A REAL DEMAND FOR GOOD FURNITURE AND A REAL SERVICE IN THIS AUGUST SALE.

We said: The American people are going to keep their homes up to par; their standard of living up to their ideals—AND THEY ARE PROVING THIS TO BE TRUE.

We said: This is our best August Sale of furniture—AND THE PEOPLE ARE PROVING THIS TO BE TRUE.

We have striven for 35 years (beginning in Philadelphia) building up a furniture business that should be the best in the world—AND WE HAVE GOT IT.

All this means that the Wanamaker August Sale is WITHOUT REAL COMPETITION. Will you come and see it for yourself?

First, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Galleries, New Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER  
Broadway at Ninth, New York

## HANAN

SOME choose Hanan Shoes for their charm—the grace and good taste that set them apart. Some from a sense of certainty about their quality.

Some because they find their greatest comfort in Hanan Shoes. Others enjoy the prestige of a famous name. And so forth. There are plenty of reasons—and plenty of Hanan Shoes. You may obtain them by mail, if too far from a Hanan store—or branch. Write to the nearest store for directions for fitting.

## FOR MEN AND WOMEN

## HANAN & SON

New York Boston Chicago  
Pittsburgh Cleveland Milwaukee  
St. Louis Brooklyn Philadelphia  
Buffalo

## SUPREME COURT POWER DEBATED

Delegates to Massachusetts Constitutional Convention Consider Limiting Ability to Negative Legislation

Debate was continued in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today on the proposition to limit the power of the courts to declare legislative acts unconstitutional, a recess being taken at 1 p. m. before a vote was reached. Delegate George W. Anderson of Brookline offered an amendment that at least two-thirds of the justices of the State Supreme Court must concur before a statute may be set aside as unconstitutional. At present, a majority is sufficient.

No other State court may declare an act unconstitutional under the terms of the Anderson amendment.

The specific subject under consideration during most of the debate was Mr. Creamer's resolution that all except one of the justices must be in accord to declare an act unconstitutional. Near the close of the debate, Mr. Creamer stated that he would accept Mr. Anderson's proposition as a friendly amendment and moved that the Creamer resolution be recommended to the committee on the judiciary. This motion carried.

Mr. Creamer then moved adoption of the Anderson proposition, and debate then turned on this measure. Mr. Anderson announced that he would speak on the subject after the recess.

The Curtis amendment was announced to be in the committee on form and phraseology still. There was considerable comment among the delegates at the delay in reporting this amendment. After going into committee of the whole, with Mr. Underhill of Somerville in the chair, the delegates resumed debate on the proposition to limit the power of the courts to declare acts of the Legislature unconstitutional.

Mr. Hart of Cambridge, in favor of the proposition, said that the power of courts to pass upon constitutionality was a modern function, growing out of decisions by national courts that State laws were unconstitutional. Under our State law, no department has vested rights superior to the rights of the people. The courts are subject to the rights of the people. A large part of the people do not understand our present system and is not satisfied with it.

Mr. Bates of Boston asked if Mr. Hart believed in a constitution as essential to the Government, a written constitution. He said he did.

Mr. Bates asked if the legislative and executive departments ought to obey the constitution. He said they should. Then the question was whether there should be any tribunal to see if they did so. Mr. Hart did not think there was need of action. Mr. Bates pressed his question further, asking whether the Legislature should pass upon its own acts. Mr. Hart replied that there might be a qualified review, but with appeal to the people through the initiative and referendum. Under such conditions the present system might do.

Mr. Washburn of Middleboro said there was an obvious and fundamental difference between the British and the American systems. England has no written constitution and the law is what Parliament makes it. Here we have a written instrument, with checks and balances. Most bodies of men are likely to usurp power. That is a common human weakness. Most of our people find their security in the stability of our laws. What is the protection from the whim of a transient majority?

Mr. McAnaney of Quincy held that it would be ridiculous to deny to the Supreme Court the right to declare laws unconstitutional. James O'Brien, before the Revolution, affirmed the rights of the courts to pass upon the constitutionality of acts. As far back as 1657, there was a decision bearing directly in support of the theory that courts can pass upon constitutionality. Mr. McAnaney read from the bill of rights to support his position, holding that the power was distinctly given to the courts. He also said he spoke for the people who were too poor to carry on litigation. The people rule, not the Legislature. This power should not be taken from the people and given to the Legislature, which might destroy all the constitutional protection under the theory that the Legislature should be judge of the constitutionality of its own acts. If it is found that a majority vote can amend the constitution, is not a court majority reasonable?

Mr. French of Randolph, in offering an order for a roll call at the opening of each day's session, referred to the sworn duty of every member to attend all sessions and subordinate private to public business. He pointed to the absence of 66 members from one roll call yesterday and 65 from another, as an occurrence which should not be repeated. Practical reasons require the recording of the attendance of the members, he said.

Mr. Luce of Waltham said the convention was making progress at the rate of about five roll calls a day. A call takes about 20 minutes. That would take over 65 hours at the rate the convention is going, or over a week of the session. He did not think the gain would be sufficient. A threat of roll call at any time, he said, would secure attendance.

Mr. Avery of Holyoke said that he hoped the order would not be adopted. By an almost unanimous vote the order was rejected.

Mr. Donovan of Springfield believed there was strong sentiment for restricting the power of the court on the subject of constitutionality.

Mr. Washburn of Worcester said that there has been no time in the last 25 years when this criticism of the

courts was less timely than now, or when the courts were more responsive to public opinion. This is not a new question, but has been discussed in State and nation over 100 years. There has been protest against the exercise of the police power of the courts. He told of three cases to illustrate his point that an honest and independent court will reverse itself if it finds that it has made a mistake. He held that the courts always, slowly but surely, respond to the voice of intelligent public opinion.

Mr. Morrill of Haverhill, Socialist, recalled the statement he made last week that the National Constitutional Convention of 1787 four times refused to allow the courts to pass upon constitutionality. He warned the members not to listen to high-priced lawyers who know that the people are right, but who defend the courts before which they practice.

## NEW ELIGIBLES TO BE DRAWN

(Continued from page one)

himself compelled to decline to serve because the financial sacrifice involved is too great, the following rates of compensation are authorized in cases in which the services referred to are not rendered gratuitously, viz.:

"Members of district and local boards may receive compensation at the rate of \$4 per day for each day upon which the board is in session and the member claiming compensation present."

"Examining physicians not members of local boards may receive compensation as follows: One dollar for 10 men, or less than that number examined on any one day, and 10 cents additional for each man in excess of 10 examined on the same day; but an amount in excess of \$4 will not be paid to any one examining physician for physical examinations made on any one day."

"Critical assistance for local boards may, when necessary and not rendered gratuitously, be employed to the extent and at rates authorized by the Governor, but the rate of compensation shall in no case exceed \$2.50 per day of actual service rendered, nor shall it exceed the rate paid for similar services in the locality by the State. The authority of the Governor must be obtained, in all cases, prior to the employment of clerical assistance by local boards for which the payment of compensation is contemplated."

### Police Not Exempt

Firemen and policemen must serve as well as any other citizens according to an order from Provost Marshal-General Crowder reaching the State House from Washington yesterday. This will be felt in Boston's forces as there are a great many men of military age in the city service. The impression had gone out that the police and fire forces would be exempt.

## ARCTIC EXPLORER IS NOW RETURNING

QUEBEC, Que.—Reports received here from the north shore of the St. Lawrence state that Capt. Joseph E. Bernier, the veteran Arctic explorer who started on an expedition in July last year to attempt to rescue Vilhjalmur Stefansson, who was reported lost in the Arctic regions, is returning on his ship The Guide.

Capt. Bernier was sent out by the Canadian Geological Survey specifically to make surveys and explore for new land, but intended also to look for Stefansson. Last reports were that Stefansson, who left Victoria, B. C., in June, 1913, purposed to pass last winter at Winter Harbor, Melville Island.

With a crew of 10 men, Capt. Bernier made the voyage from the St. Lawrence River, to Baffin Island. From that point he was to proceed westward through Lancaster Sound and toward the region in which he expected to locate Stefansson; and render him any assistance required. Capt. Bernier carried provisions to last two years and his unexpected return at this time is as yet unexplained.

Stefansson and his expedition left Victoria, B. C., in the steam whaler Karluk. At Nome, Alaska, the expedition was divided into northern and southern parties, Stefansson, on the Karluk, taking command of the former, which was to seek new land north of the mouth of the Mackenzie River, and Dr. Rudolph M. Anderson, with two smaller vessels, proceeding toward Coronation Gulf country east of the Mackenzie delta.

The Karluk was wrecked in the ice, Stefansson, accompanied by two white men and two Eskimos, having however, gone ashore at the time. Several of her crew were lost, but eight others, under Capt. Robert Bartlett, reached Wrangell Island and were rescued.

Later Stefansson and two companions established communication with the Anderson party through the powerboat Polar Bear, which had gone to Banks Land with supplies. Stefansson purchased the Polar Bear and has made it his headquarters. Most of the crew of the boat remained with him. He had an abundance of food and a large supply of gasoline. Dr. Anderson, who returned from the Arctic in 1916, brought the last news of Stefansson, which was to the effect that all was well.

### HARVARD SUMMER SCHOOL

The war with Germany was taken up from an economic standpoint in a lecture by Prof. Edwin F. Gay, dean of the Harvard School of Business Administration, yesterday afternoon, in the course of historical aspects of the war being conducted by the Harvard Summer School. The last of a series of four readings by Prof. Charles T. Copeland was given last night, when he spoke from the works of O. Henry and Stephen Leacock. Prof. L. R. Lewis of Tufts College yesterday gave a lecture-recital before the students of the summer school on "The Programmatic in Music."

## CIVIC SERVICE IS EXEMPLIFIED

Henry F. Hurlburt's Gift of Legal Talents and Time in Bonding Case Seen as Illustration of High Citizenship

Response to the call for men to render service to city as well as to Nation and State is being made in Boston to an extent that broke new ground, according to John R. Murphy, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, in speaking of Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt, who conducted the recent inquiry of the commission into the bonding and insuring business done by the city of Boston, without compensation, declaring in his letter to the commission that he had rendered this service free, believing "it is my duty as an attorney, citizen and taxpayer to give my service to the commission in this investigation without compensation."

Chairman Murphy believes that Boston is getting better municipally. There are other men connected with the municipal government of Boston who declare that the example set by Henry F. Hurlburt and James J. Storrow, who have given months of their time to city and State, will be followed by a constantly increasing number of citizens. The days of the politician who can see ahead no farther than his own financial and official aggrandizement are passing in Boston as well as in other cities, men who have vision assert.

Education, moral and civic awakening, and municipal evolution are being manifested in nearly all of the cities of the United States. The attention which colleges and universities are paying to the study of civil government, and State and city development, the demand for less politics and more and more for plain, downright business efficiency in municipal affairs as a result, are all being manifested in Boston and other cities of the United States.

There is much to desire in this city yet. Study of conditions at Boston City Hall forces the conclusion that it is a far cry from present conditions to the municipality governed with far-sighted efficiency and for civic development upon broad, comprehensive lines. The pressure to advance must come from without, and very largely by the machine system of practical politics. The man who can command and deliver to ambitious leaders the greatest number of votes or political power is chosen for high position rather than the engineer or the business man who can return service valuable to the taxpayer and to the city corporation as an industrial and business organization.

The advisors who are able with smooth sophistry to explain away and cover the faults of administration are preferred to those who would, Daniel-like, admit these errors and seek to find a way to avoid them in the future. Advisors who will blaze a path whereby doubtful enterprises, legally as well as of benefit to the people, are preferred under the present régime in civic activity to the men who are alert and brave and conscientious and who bid the heads of municipal administrations beware of such deviations from right merely for municipal power and wealth.

Men who are studying conditions in Boston today say the system of politics is to blame more than the individuals who seek to rise by such unstable ladders. There are men high in position in many United States cities who despise the methods by which they rise and have secret contempt for the men who lend themselves for salaries or other rewards to such practices.

The fact that this is so is becoming apparent, even in City Hall, and that very dawn of vision is commencing to destroy old-fashioned, practical politics, which time is proving far from really practical. The men who know that the old days politically are passing point to the spasmodic efforts for better things by the men in power. They say these men see the writing on the wall.

Men who have been working for years for better things municipally in Boston hesitate to have their names used because of the fact that should they do so they would instantly become targets for those in politics who yet cling to the power for self ideas, and the outworn "eye for an eye, and tooth for a tooth" remedy for opposition to their ambitions.

The service rendered this city and this State by Mr. Hurlburt and by Mr. Storrow are being interpreted by the spoils system politicians as mere bids for public effect, but secretly there are practical politicians of the old school who admit that such men are but typical of the new order of things, which is surely, even if slowly, coming to displace individual selfishness in high places.

Chairman Murphy, of the Boston Finance Commission, said it was the policy of the commission to have no interview given out as emanating from that body except by special vote. He could not therefore, as representing the commission, answer any questions in regard to the opposition given by present political methods and systems. He said that he could, with perfect propriety as an individual member of the Boston Finance Commission, say with reference to the assertions that Attorney Hurlburt had been employed by rival bonding and insuring companies to aid the commission in its recent inquiry into the bonding business done by Boston that any such charges or assertions were not founded on fact.

Chairman Murphy declared that the Finance Commission had received no help in its recent bonding inquiry from and discomfited rival to the National Surety Company.

The further statement that Attorney

Hurlburt was looking for advertising and for that reason had acted as counsel for the commission in the bonding inquiry must have found rise in the imagination of some one who was ignorant of Mr. Hurlburt's standing as a lawyer, declared Mr. Murphy.

"The profession of the law has its peculiarities," said Chairman Murphy, himself a lawyer of experience. "Some lawyers have a great knowledge of the law, others are good trial lawyers and rely for their knowledge of the law upon the research of others. There are few individuals who comprise all the requirements of the great all-round lawyer, namely, knowledge of the law and ability to present it at trials before the courts."

"If I were asked to name the few men who are truly great lawyers in Massachusetts I should unhesitatingly name among them Henry F. Hurlburt—a man of that standing needs no advertising."

"The public interest and devotion to service which Mr. Hurlburt showed by acting as counsel in the bonding investigation without compensation, is refreshing in these modern days, when the amount of public interest is so largely limited by the amount of compensation received for services rendered."

"The citizens of Boston owe Mr. Hurlburt a debt which they can never pay. It is to be hoped that the example which Mr. Hurlburt has set will be followed, not only in Boston, but all over the country."

Mr. Storrow, who has served for 2½ years as city councillor, and all spring and summer at the State House as chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, neglecting his business meanwhile, has been mentioned as doing this for opportunity to be a candidate for Mayor of Boston, to place him in a position to demand the nomination of his party for Governor of Massachusetts or to enter the field under these auspices for the United States senatorship. Men who are timeservers in the ranks of back politicians are saying these things, a friend of Mr. Storrow declared.

This man, who for reasons perfectly good refused to have his name used, asserted that Mr. Storrow has no individual preference in view. He laughed when the mayorality was mentioned and asked if Mr. Storrow had not declared himself as to that ambition. The governorship was declared by this man to have no attraction to Mr. Storrow and he said that the United States senatorship had never been considered, so far as he knew.

He said the reason Mr. Storrow's work for city and State are misunderstood is because he is doing all this work for the people without a selfish thought, without a dream of future preferment. His position today is asserted by this close friend to be that of ideal devotion to public duty. There is no doubt that the members of the Boston Finance Commission have given and are giving services, which the mass of the people do not yet realize. Chairman Murphy, a lawyer who the last year before he was made chairman of the commission, is reckoned to have made \$25,000 in his practice, now draws \$5000 a year and it is said by a man who knows that the income in Mr. Murphy's law office now goes to the three attorneys who are managing most of his legal affairs for him.

The four other members of the Finance Commission render their services entirely without compensation. John F. Moors, who has been on the commission since 1909, is engaged in the banking business and is a director in many organizations. He has devoted a large part of his time to the service of the people as a member of the commission. All summer he has sat through every hearing in the bonding and insuring business done by the city of Boston.

Charles L. Carr, a member of the commission for 4½ years, is a lawyer and the time he has given up to public affairs has been taken from his own business. He has sat along with Chairman Murphy and Commissioner Moors all summer at the bonding inquiry hearings.

James M. Morrison has been a member of the commission two years. Because he is a director in the Massachusetts Bonding & Insuring Company, Mr. Morrison has not sat at any hearing into the city's bonding business. In other activities of the commission he has devoted many hours of his time

when week in and week out are taken into account.

The remaining member of the commission, James P. Magenis has been a member for four years. For the past two years owing to individual conditions he has met with the board but few times. He did tender his resignation about two years ago only to withdraw it after the election of Governor McCall and before the latter's inauguration.

The difficulties of the work of a public body like the Boston Finance Commission are multitudinous. Many of the business interests connected with the city through various enterprises, contractors and the like, are continually complaining on the outside, it is known and heard at City Hall, of the way they are treated by the political system, no matter who the individuals are who are in control, and yet the contractors refuse to uncover and reveal the merits of these grievances before the Finance Commission.

Some of these business concerns and contractors, it is common knowledge at city hall, do all that they can when the opportunity offers to protect the very interests of which they complain when there is no talk of anyone being brought to book. Selfish interests and the desire for future business or contracts lead these individuals to compose or forget their differences with the political system, or machine in the saddle for the time.

That things will be different in Boston in the future with the revelation of the real power of the Boston Finance Commission, those who give close heed to municipal affairs admit. The decisions of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts have defined the powers of the Finance Commission.

The most important point to be passed upon by the high courts are that the commission has the power of an investigating body; that the strict rules of evidence cannot be lived up to by such a body. It must of necessity inquire and obtain information whenever in its judgment it believes certain conditions exist detrimental to certain condition exist detrimental to the financial and civic interests of Boston.

Its power to send for books, papers and all documents has been passed upon, not for the purpose alone of looking up one individual item but with the right to look through the books for such information as may have bearing on any particular question under investigation. While the bonding hearings, apparently, are not finished they have so far among other things proved the power of the Finance Commission. In the future because of this power and the example of the public devotion of Mr. Hurlburt which undoubtedly will be emulated by other thinking men, the community cannot but be benefited.

## POSSIBILITIES OF CUSHING CANDIDACY

In Massachusetts political circles today the discussion of a possible candidacy by Grafton D. Cushing against Governor McCall for the Republican gubernatorial nomination was livened by the presentation of a letter from Mr. Cushing, said to have been received by the chairman of one of the largest city committees in the State, in which the chairman was asked to reply as to whether a contest this fall would be other than in the interest of the Republican Party.

In this letter, Mr. Cushing said that he had been asked by a large number of Republicans to be a candidate for the gubernatorial nomination for Governor this fall, these party men stating that there was more likelihood of a Republican victory with Mr. Cushing at the head of the ticket.

Personally, Mr. Cushing said he believed he could win the nomination, but personal considerations were not to be compared with party success. Hence, he would like to have the opinion of the chairman as to whether or not a contest over the nomination would be other than in the interest of party success.

From the form and contents of the letter, it was presumed among the politicians to whom it was shown that copies had been sent to other city and town committee chairmen in an effort by Mr. Cushing to sound the sentiment on the question of a party opponent to Mr. Cushing at the primary election.

A public statement from Mr. Cushing

regarding the candidacy proposed by his political friends is expected within a few days. Nomination papers for him have been circulated in Boston and other parts of the State and yesterday a paper containing about 50 names was filed with the Boston Election Commission for certification.

## REAL ESTATE

Frederick O. Houghton has today given title to Richard B. Platt of the property at 16 Lime Street. The estate is situated near Brimmer Street and was formerly used for amateur theatricals, being known as the Toy Theater. It is assessed for a total of \$6500, \$4100 being on the 1360 square feet of land. The new owner intends to remodel the building for dwelling purposes. Codman & Street were the brokers.

State Street Trust Company as trustee, has conveyed title to the 4½-story brick residence property at 9 Louisburg Square, in the Beacon Hill district, to Harvey E. Wetzel. There is a land area of 2030 square feet, valued at \$8100, the total assessment being \$19,000.

Guy D. Tobey has sold one of his investment property at 55 Strathmore Rd., Brookline, a three-story brick apartment house, with 3411 square feet of land. The building being new has not been assessed. The land was part of a larger tract valued at \$1 per square foot. Frances I. Welch gave the deed to Alice J. Pierce et al., who bought for investment.

As part of the above transaction, Alice J. Pierce conveys title to her residence at 53 Beaumont Street, Dorchester, title going to Frances I. Welch. This consists of a large dwelling house and 33,167 square feet, assessed in all for \$7500, of which \$4200 is on the land. Henry W. Savage, Inc., were the brokers.

### DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY SOLD

Fred Holdsworth and Robert D. Farrington have this day sold to Thompson S. Sampson of Mont Clair, N. J., the brick mercantile property located 174 and 176 Commercial Street, on 2587 square feet of land, extending through to 151 and 153 Fulton Street, carrying a total assessment of \$30,200 of which \$22,700 is land value.

In connection with the above transaction, Mr. Sampson conveys title to Messrs. Holdsworth & Farrington of the estate at 62 and 64 Pemberton Square, consisting of a brick office building and 1643 square feet of land, assessed together for \$31,000. Of this amount \$23,000 applies on the land. Thomas A. Murray was the broker in both transactions.

### DORCHESTER AND ROXBURYS

John W. Chamberlin purchased from Catherine Tobin the frame house and stable property at 26 Mr. Vernon Street, Dorchester, valued by the assessors at \$7100 and this includes \$3500 carried on 11,800 square feet of land.

Ellen McGarin has purchased the frame dwelling owned by John J. Kelly at 95 Lamartine Street, Roxbury. The total tax value is \$3500 which includes \$1000 on 2585 square feet of land.

Final papers have just gone to record in the sale made by William R. Chaffee to Harry E. Stevens, transferring title to 6540 square feet of vacant land on Robinson Avenue, West Roxbury. The land is assessed for \$2000.

### SALES IN THE SOUTH END

Papers have gone to record today in the sale of a four-story brick house and lot of land, owned by W. Parker Morse at 21 Mayo Street, South End. The property is assessed for \$14,100, which includes \$4100 on 1659 square feet of land. The buyers were the East Bridgewater Savings Bank.

Another property changed hands situated 59 Rutland Square, being a four-story and basement swell front brick dwelling house and 1955 square feet of land, assessed for \$11,000, and the land carries \$3400 of it. Harris

Wolfe was the grantor, and Francis E. Gardner the buyer.

### BOUGHT IN BRIGHTON

Sophie M. O. Sandberg is the new owner of a frame dwelling house and lot of land situated 98 Gardner Street, Brighton. Property was transferred by Julia A. Reed estate, et al. There is a land area of 8060 square feet valued at \$4800, and this is included in the \$7300 assessment.

Arthur M. Sherman also bought a frame residence property at 9 Holman Street, near Gideon W. Young. This parcel is assessed for \$5300 including \$800 carried on the 3473 square feet of land.

### BROOKFIELD FARM SOLD

Mrs. Edna S. Saxby sold her farm on the Sturbridge road in Brookfield, comprising 33 acres of land, a farm house of eight rooms, barn and various outbuildings. There is a tract of wood land and an apple orchard. The Rev. Geo. S. Locke of Boston purchased through the Chapin Farm Agency.

**REAL ESTATE TOTALS FOR JULY**  
The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the month of July, 1917:

	1917	1916
No. transfers	1,929	2,355
No. mortgages	870	1,215
Amount, \$1,939,029	\$6,092,329	\$7,800,420

### BUILDING PERMITS FOR JULY

The following statistics are reported from Building Commissioner O'Hearn's office for the month of July:

	Brick	Frame	Alterations
No. applications	49	65	311
Estimated cost	\$978,746	\$27,971	\$430,146

### BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn, were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

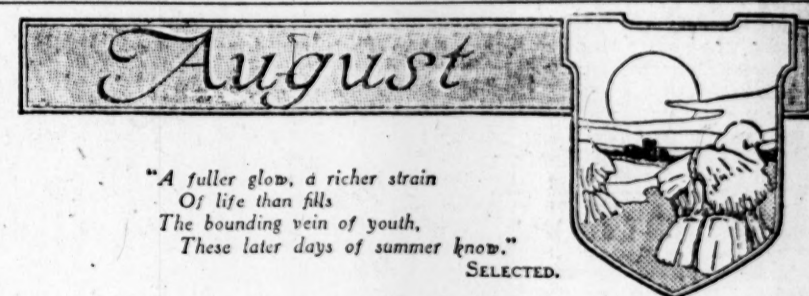
Tyndeale St., 108, Ward 23; E. & M. Nickerson; frame garage. Ward 22; Spring Park Ave., 63, rear. Ward 22; Emil Sander; frame garage. Clarendon St., 222, Ward 8; James P. Wetherall; F. A. Norcross; alter store and offices. Commonwealth Ave., 1106-1112, Ward 25; W. L. Sturtevant; F. A. Norcross; alter auto and storage. Rutherford Ave., 570, Ward 3; D. Whitney & Sons; alter milk depot.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Fresh mackerel was brought to the fish pier today by several vessels, including: Schooners Little Joe 1000 tinkers, Edith Cooney 35,000, Robert & Edwin 25,000, Nautilus 25,000, Helena 25,000, Harmony 15,000, Lucia 60,000, Joseph 5000, Siletto 45,000, Xhna T 25,000, and Str Dorcas 30,000. Wholesale prices per pound over Tuesday's figures. The receipts were the heaviest in any one day this season for tinkers. Larger mackerel have been brought in by more vessels and receipts were heavier, but the tinker season had not begun at that time.

Groundfish arrivals today were: Str. Wave 85,600 pounds, schooners Gertrude De Costa 25,800, Henry L. Marshall 41,000, A. C. Nunan 99,000, J. F. McMorro 35,000, Liberty 2000, Eva Avina 700, Georgiana 2800, and Eugenia 37,000. The Nunan also landed three swordfish, 800 halibut and 3000 cusk. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$4.60, steak cod \$6.75@9.50, market cod \$4.25@5.50, pollock \$5.25@6.75, large hake \$6, small hake \$4, and cusk \$5.75.

Arrivals at Gloucester were reported here today as follows: Schooners Marguerite Haskins 20 bbls. salted mackerel, Nirvana 20 bbls., Orion 35 bbls., Arkona with salt cod, Elva L. Spurling 90,000 pounds fresh fish, Henrietta 110,000 pounds fresh fish, Alma Nelson from Nova Scotia with salted cod, and Str. Desire from Portland.



As Nature concentrates her efforts when harvest nears, so the consistent saver, encouraged and strengthened by past accomplishment, is spurred on to ever increased and more determined effort.

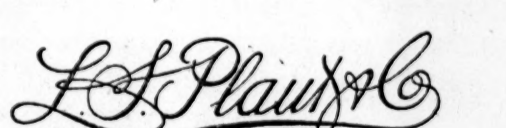
The Merchants Loan and Trust Company Bank of Chicago not only offers the consistent saver every possible safeguard for the safety of his savings, but is also ever ready to aid him with courteous and helpful service.

THE CHARACTER OF THIS BANK IS REFLECTED IN THE PERSONNEL OF ITS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

FRANK H. ARMSTRONG	EDMUND D. HULBERT	JOHN G. SHEDD
CLARENCE A. BURLEY	CHAUNCEY KEE	ORSON SMITH
HENRY P. CROWELL	CYRUS H. MCCORMICK	ALBERT A. SPRAGUE II
HALE HOLDEN	SEYMOUR MORRIS	HOMER A. STILLWELL
MARVIN HUGHITT	JOHN S. RUNNELLS	MOSES J. WENTWORTH
	EDWARD L. RYERSON	

All Savings Deposits made with this Bank on or before Monday, August 6th will draw 3% interest from August 1st.

112 WEST ADAMS STREET  
Identified with Chicago's Progress Since 1837  
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$11,000,000



NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

## Commencing the 4th Series of Our Monogram Events

To Continue Throughout August

HIS announcement will be of interest and importance to our many patrons, who have learned by experience, that merchandise featured as a Monogram Event means the offering of a very unusual value. The merchandise, is, without exception, fresh, new and seasonable.

This Friday's Monogram Event Will Be  
**Millinery at 1.29 and 3.79**

## LINDEN TREES ARE FLOWERING

Arnold Arboretum Has Complete  
Collection of These, Now in  
Bloom—Catalpas Also Are  
of Great Interest

Probably the most interesting trees now to be seen at the Arnold Arboretum are the Lindens, of which there are many species. The arboretum has a complete collection of Lindens and most of them are now in full flower. They are to be found on the right hand side of the road after one enters the arboretum by the Jamaica Plain gate, and are just beyond the Administration building.

The handsomest of the Linden trees planted in the neighborhood of Boston are forms of the natural European hybrid to which the name *Tilia vulgaris* belongs. Professor Sargent says in his bulletin that this is an excellent street and roadside tree when the soil conditions are favorable for it, and where there is sufficient space for it to spread its branches. Under such conditions a specimen may be expected to reach the height of 90 or 100 feet and form a dense mass of foliage 30 or 40 feet through. Lindens grow best in damp, moist, well-drained soil, and the European species take more kindly to cultivation in this part of the country than do the Asiatic or even the native American species. Cultivated plants of the common American suffer greatly when used as street trees from the attacks of the red spider.

Species of Linden from Japan, Eastern Siberia, and Manchuria have been cultivated in the Arboretum for several years, and one of them, *Japonica*, is a very pretty little tree, with gracefully drooping branches. It is one of the latest species to flower, although its leaves appear a week or two earlier than those of any other Linden in the collection.

The two silver-leaved Lindens of Eastern Europe, *argentea* and *Petitolaria*, are distinct and handsome trees, which in Professor Sargent's opinion might be more generally seen in New England plantations. The former, which is common in the forests of Hungary, is a large tree with leaves which are dark green above and silvery-white below. It has been a good deal planted in some of the parks in New York City, where large and interesting specimens can now be seen. *Tilia Petiolaris* is better known in New England, there being some large and handsome specimens in Newport, R. I. This tree also has leaves which are silvery-white on the lower surface. They droop on long, slender stems, and flutter gracefully in the slightest breeze. A supposed hybrid of this tree with *Americana* is one of the handsomest of all Linden trees. It is called *Tilia Hybrid Spectabilis*. For several weeks the Linden flowers in the Arboretum will fill the air with fragrance and delight the bees with abundant nectar.

The showiest of all the trees which flower in summer in this section are the Catalpas, almost every species of which is represented in the collection at the Arnold Arboretum in Jamaica Plain, and which are still of interest though most of them are now through flowering. Catalpas have come into no little popularity during the last few years, and are being used very freely for lawn planting.

Some of them have special merits which make them well worthy the attention of the man with a little land who wants to plant ornamental trees. It is an excellent plan for those who are interested in Catalpas to visit the collection at the Arboretum in order to study the characteristics and habits of the different species and varieties.

The first Catalpa to attract general attention, according to a paragraph by Prof. Charles S. Sargent, director of the Arboretum, in the current bulletin, was the variety *Bignonioides*, which was cultivated early in the eighteenth century in England, where specimens had been sent from South Carolina. This tree is thought by some people to have been a native of the river banks in Southern Georgia, Western Florida, and other southern states, but it has been so scattered by seeds blown from the cultivated trees that no one can determine its original home with certainty.

About 40 years ago, Professor Sargent says, it became known that a second species of Catalpa was growing naturally in the lower Ohio Valley and southward along the Mississippi River as far as Western Tennessee. It was found, too, that the second Catalpa had larger flowers than the more southern kind, while the inner surface of the corolla of the flowers had fewer and smaller spots than those of the other trees. The pods containing the seeds were stouter and had thicker walls also, and the leaves were much longer pointed at the apex. The name of *Catalpa Speciosa* was given to the newly discovered tree, and in the course of a few years this variety came into no little favor.

Catalpa wood is extremely durable when placed in the ground, and *Catalpa Speciosa* has been very largely planted in some of the prairie states to produce fence posts, for which it is admirably suited. It has also been grown for railway ties, but is rather too soft for that purpose, although many ties from Catalpa wood are in use. Always a fast-growing tree, *Catalpa Speciosa* sometimes rises to the height of 120 feet on the rich river bottom lands of the Mississippi, forming a trunk occasionally 4½ feet in diameter. This extreme size is not reached in New England, but even here *Catalpa Speciosa* has gained favor as a fast-growing tree, which is more shapely and much harder than *Bignonioides*, besides blooming somewhat earlier. This is the variety to be chosen by preference in all the northern states.

There is a dwarf form of *Catalpa*,

*Bignonioides*, which is usually known in American nurseries as *Catalpa Bungei*. This is commonly grafted on the stems of one of the true Catalpas, and is popular at present for the supposed decoration of gardens which are more or less formal in character and which pass in this country for Italian gardens. It is not known at the Arboretum where this dwarf variety originated or that it has ever flowered. Probably the name *Bungei* properly belongs to a tree of Northern China which has narrow, dark-green, long pointed leaves and yellowish-white flowers. This, at least, is the opinion of Professor Sargent, who says that this Chinese tree is not so handsome as the American Catalpa. It is perfectly hardy, though, and is growing well in the Arboretum, although it has not yet flowered.

Another Chinese species, *Catalpa Ovata*, sometimes called *Kaempferi*, is much cultivated in Japan, whence it was sent to this country 20 years ago. It, too, is a perfectly hardy little tree, and is growing freely in the Arboretum collection. It has one special merit in that it will thrive in regions too cold for the American species. It, however, is not especially ornamental. Several years ago a hybrid between *Catalpa Bignonioides* and *Catalpa Ovata* appeared in the nursery of J. C. Tease, at Baysville, Ind. This is a fast-growing and hardy tree with flowers like those of its American parent, although smaller, and arranged in much longer clusters. The leaves resemble in shape those of *Catalpa Ovata*, although they are larger. This is a handsome tree, and has been very variously called *Catalpa Teasii*, *Teasiana*, and *Tease Hybrid*.

Another hybrid of the same parentage has purple leaves, and although there is every reason to believe it originated in the European nurseries, has been called *Japonica*. Ernest R. Wilson found two Catalpas unknown in this country in China some years ago, and specimens are now growing in the Arboretum, although they do not give much promise of becoming valuable additions to the list of summer-flowering trees which can be grown successfully in this climate.

The choicest of the shrubs now in bloom in the Arboretum garden are the *Hydrangeas* though these too are nearly past. The *Elders* are also very attractive, and are found in great variety, one of the most interesting being *Canadensis Acutifolia*, a peculiarly light and feathery kind. The common yellow-leaved or golden elder is also found in the collection, but is not approved by Professor Sargent, who says that it is more objectionable than many yellow-leaved shrubs, because it is harder, and grows more rapidly to a large size. "This plant," he continues, "now disfigures many European gardens and is too often seen in those of this country."

### ARMY ORDERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders have been issued: First Lieut. William T. Wright Jr., is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Fort Myer, Va.

First Lieut. Lyman A. Shaw, 74th Infantry, New York National Guard, will proceed to Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

Maj. George P. D. Task, engineer officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty. Capt. John E. Markham, quartermaster officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Atlanta. Capt. Thomas H. Chambers, quartermaster officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

The resignations of Second Lieut. J. Douglas Hood, 3rd Infantry, District of Columbia National Guard, and Capt. Albert D. Washington, 2nd field artillery, New York National Guard are accepted.

Capt. Exerett M. Aten, quartermaster officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

Maj. John F. Curry, junior military aviator, signal corps, will proceed from San Francisco to this city and report in person to the chief signal officer.

First Lieut. George H. Chase, ordnance department, United States reserves, is relieved from further duty at Frankford Arsenal.

First Lieut. Thomas H. Birmingham, engineer officers' reserve corps, is relieved from further duty at the engineer training camp, Ft. Leavenworth.

Capt. Charles L. Parmelee, engineer officers' reserve corps, is relieved from his present duties.

Capt. Louis W. Pratt, quartermaster officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

First Lieut. Donald P. Muse, 1st Infantry, Arkansas National Guard, will proceed to Mineola, Long Island.

Capt. Clinton W. Howard, junior military aviator, signal corps, will proceed to Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. Herbert A. Johnson, ordnance officers' reserve corps, is assigned to active duty.

First Lieut. Jackson B. Wells, ordnance officers' reserve corps; First Lieut. William H. Gref, ordnance officers' reserve corps; Capt. Charles Elison McQuigg, ordnance officers' reserve corps; Capt. Thomas G. Gallagher, aviation section, signal officers' reserve corps; Capt. Fritz Dolge, quartermaster officers' reserve corps; Capt. Charles G. Kaelin, ordnance officers' reserve corps; First Lieut. Thomas A. Patton, ordnance officers' reserve corps, and First Lieut. Herbert G. Lord Jr., ordnance officers' reserve corps, are assigned to active duty. The last two named will proceed to the Springfield Armory and New York, respectively.

**BRICKLAYERS GET \$6 A DAY**  
About 2000 Boston union bricklayers and stonemasons today received an increase in wages from 70 cents an hour or \$5.60 for an eight-hour day to 75 cents an hour or \$6 a day. The increase in wages was agreed to at a conference July 11 between representatives of Boston Bricklayers Unions 3 and 27, Stonemasons Unions 9 and 34 and the Building Trades Employers Association.

## WAR TOPICS AT PUBLIC LIBRARY

Series of Historical and Poster  
Exhibits in Copley Square  
Building—Special Book Lists  
Compiled

All over the United States the public libraries have been asking, and at the same time endeavoring to answer, the question, "How can the library best serve the country in the present crisis?" And the answers in deeds are notable for what they show of the awareness of the library profession of their great opportunity.

The Boston Public Library has been diligently adding answer to answer for several months past, and the roll of its activities in time of war is already lengthy and diversified, beginning with an exhibition late in March, consisting of pictures of people and events celebrated in the history of the Army and Navy of the United States; of colored plates illustrating the uniforms used from 1776 to 1900; and of camps of the Spanish War.

Early in May there was an exhibit of French subjects, particularly related to the history of the United States. Portraits and autograph letters of French officers who served in the American Revolution offered a study well calculated, just at that time, to arouse feelings of grateful appreciation of what France had done to help the young nation in its beginning. The same exhibit contained portraits of French generals in the present war, French war posters, and a set of colored plates constituting a pictorial history of all the French regiments. The space this occupied is now hung with photographs, prints, and engravings of scenes in Belgium.

In June an exhibit of war posters, and in July another of American enlistment posters, were placed. These are still on view in the exhibition rooms on the first floor. The collection of war posters includes all the most graphic and best conceived examples, and forms a summary of the utterances of the nation by means of crayon and brush; and the collection of enlistment posters, the voice of the Government through the same media, is complete.

Late in July a food conservation exhibit was arranged in the teachers' room, where it is still on view. This consists of posters, some of Government authority, many finely colored, each emphasizing a particular point in the wide field of food production and preservation, and contains all the Government pamphlets on the subject; also, a war prohibition poster calling attention to the immense waste of foodstuffs annually in making liquor. All the books listed in the special leaflet reissued by the library in a second edition in July are shelved conveniently for reading on the spot, and may also be drawn out. The contributory exhibit made by the Woman's Municipal League, of dried and canned fruits and vegetables, a vegetable drier and an iceless refrigerator, adds to the interest. An attractive invitation to this exhibit is the poster in the vestibule showing Uncle Sam summoning the food producers and food users of the country to his aid in feeding the world.

Other selected lists of books issued by the library, besides those on food, are those on national defense, in April, with a second enlarged edition a month later; and on the commerce, industries and natural resources of Russia.

Of unique interest is the "Bibliothèque Publique de Boston, le 13 Mai, 1917," a pamphlet in French, describing the library, which was published in honor of the French Commission on the occasion of its visit to Boston. Lectures were given in May on such subjects as the home vegetable garden and the backyard garden; and the resources of the library in books and pamphlets on all the subjects brought forward have been kept before the public.

The latest library activity growing out of the times is the course in conversational French provided, in cooperation with the department of university extension of the State, for enlisted men in the service of the United States. The course opened Friday

evening, July 27. It consists of 20 lessons, given at the nominal fee of \$1. Teachers are supplied by the State. These war activities, however, are but a part of the work of the Boston Public Library, a single variegated stone, so to speak, set into a broad mosaic; for there is probably no field of human endeavor, and no reaching out for culture, to which the library has not something of aid to offer, as a true servant of the public welfare, thoroughly furnished unto all good works.

**WORK AT CAMP  
GREENE MAKING  
RAPID PROGRESS**  
Grounds Enlarged to Accommodate Both New England and Other Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—With more than 2000 men, carpenters, artisans and laborers, busy on the site for Camp Greene, near Charlotte, where the New England National Guard will go into training next month, all is animation, and work of clearing the rolling land of small growth and the woods of underbrush, the staking off of street and building locations is proceeding rapidly.

In this field of activity, Maj. C. H. Greene, constructing quartermaster of the Rhode Island National Guard, is the central figure. His temporary headquarters is in the old Dowd home, which nestles in a clump of magnificent oaks. The people of Charlotte have presented the officer with a handsome saddle horse.

Owing to the decision of the Government to send to Camp Greene, troops other than those of New England, more ground has been taken and the camp will be almost double the size originally planned. The camp buildings will be distributed over an area three and one-half by two and one-half miles. There will be about 2000 buildings instead of 1000 as originally planned.

**ATTENTION CALLED TO  
VENEZUELAN TRADE**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Venezuela is relying largely on American manufacturers for her supplies of construction machinery and materials, but a report made public by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce warns that effective measures will have to be taken to prevent much of this business going to Europe when the war is over.

Although construction work is not being carried forward with special energy at this time, says the bulletin, the field is worth the closest attention because there is certain to be a marked development in the future. A careful and judicious cultivation of the market is essential to the maintenance of the favorable position now enjoyed by the United States.

**SENATORS FORMALLY  
BECOME PACIFISTS**  
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin and Senator A. J. Gronna of North Dakota, have formally aligned themselves with the pacifist movement, according to telegrams from them given out here by the People's Council, which is conducting a nation-wide propaganda.

Senator La Follette was quoted as having wired the council "not to be intimidated by the threats of war traders," but to begin at once to work for the election of members of Congress who would stand for the "repeal of obnoxious laws." Senator Gronna, the council announced, had wired that the "Constitution has not been repealed nor suspended."

**STREET PAVING  
WORK PROGRESS**  
Haymarket Square Vicinity Fast  
Being Put in Shape and Big  
Commonwealth Avenue Work  
Is to Be Started Soon

Work of repaving those streets of Boston for which contracts have been let is being prosecuted with energy these days by the various contractors and no excuses for delay will be permitted so far as weather conditions are concerned. Mayor Curley insists that every street paving contract let this year be completed this fall or the contractor who is remiss pay the city for delay.

Work in Washington Street between Haymarket Square and Elm is being started today by Bernard E. Grant who is to grade, then lay an eight-inch concrete base for smooth granite block joined with portland cement.

Contractor Grant has finished the granite block pavement in Canal Street and tomorrow, it is expected that he will have completed the big contract of paving Haymarket Square. The improvement in that part of the city's streets is so marked now as to accentuate the desirability of Boston doing far more street surfacing work in the future and so get all of its important streets paved smoothly and with modern and enduring material.

The Central Construction Company is well along with the street paving contracts it took late last fall. It is expected that it will have done with all of its last year's work within a month. This week the Central company expects to start repaving Norfolk Street, Dorchester, with sheet asphalt.

The Central Company is already at work on its contract amounting to \$119,975 for the repaving of Commonwealth Avenue from Beacon Street to Cottage Farm Bridge and thence by the Commonwealth Armory, Braves Field to Brighton and Brighton Avenue. The contract calls for the paving with sheet asphalt and beyond the wood block laid three years ago there is a stretch to the Newton line at Lake Street which is also to be repaved. That work on Commonwealth Avenue must be completed by the latter part of October or the Central company will have to forfeit \$100 a day from that time.

Bernard E. Grant will probably secure the granite block, bituminous macadam and wood block contract for repaving Tremont Street from Boylston to Common Street, Beacon from Tremont to Charles Street, Park from Tremont to Beacon, and Washington from Beach Street to Court Avenue. Mr. Grant's bid for the unique contract involving three kinds of paving for these streets was for \$75,997.05. The Howe Contracting Company bid \$76,898.04 for the same work while the Coleman Brothers Company asked \$79,338.20 and Henry S. Clark stipulated at \$83,434.91. Mr. Grant stipulated to finish the work in 90 days.

In making his bid for the street paving contract, Mr. Grant asked \$1.55 a square yard for laying the so-called "Topeka" pavement in Beacon Street from Charles to Park Street. This form of bituminous concrete is an attempt to make a pavement similar to the patented bitulithic of the Warren Brothers Company. Mayor Curley has declared that Topeka shall not be laid in Boston while he has the decision.

The paving division of the Department of Public Works is making good progress with its concrete street pavement which it is laying in Beacon Street from Cleveland Circle to Reservoir Road, Brighton. Commissioner Murphy says that he hopes to pave several other important radial highways with concrete.

Work of repaving was in progress in 62 streets of Boston last week by the paving division forces, those of the Central Construction Company, the Warren Brothers Company, Bernard E. Grant and James Doherty.

**NEW BANK OPENS  
UNDER OLD LAW**  
The State Bank, a new institution to be operated under laws 100 years old, opened its doors for the first time at 107 Salem Street, corner of Park Street, today, but the formal opening will not take place until Saturday.

Several of these banks flourished in the early days, and were superseded by the national banks, but the statute permitting their existence has never been repealed.

According to the old statute, it is stipulated that the bank start business with capital in gold or silver. Governor McCall appointed a commission of three, consisting of Charles L. Burrill, State Treasurer; Henry C. Atwill, Attorney-General, and Augustus L. Thorndike, State Bank Commissioner, to count the bank's capital of \$50,000 in gold, which they did yesterday afternoon.

The directors of the institution are: Thomas Nuttle, president; Arthur Koerner, vice-president; Kevin Carman, cashier; Van Cortland Lawrence, Philip Davis of the North End Civic Service House, Norbert Koerner and Gabriel Glaria.

**COSTLY SILK CARGO BROUGHT**  
VICTORIA, B. C.—Over 6000 tons of general merchandise, including a million dollar consignment of raw silk, were brought from the Orient by one of the Osaka Shosha Kaisha liners which docked Sunday at the Outer Wharves, says the Colonist.

**FORESTRY MEN ON TOUR**  
PORTLAND, Ore.—Forty-five members of the Massachusetts Forestry Association, on tour of the national forests and parks, spent three days in Portland visiting points of interest. The party, according to a note in the Oregonian, came here by way of the Rainier National Park and Forest, conducted by Dr. C. L. Babcock.

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## MR. BRYCE LOOKS TO THE FUTURE

Viscount Says in Letter to Mr.  
Taft That War Will Be  
Failure Unless Plan Is Framed  
to Prevent Like Calamities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The League to Enforce Peace announces that William H. Taft, president of the league, had received a letter from Viscount James Bryce of England urging cooperation by the League to Enforce Peace and the League of Nations, the British organization headed by Mr. Bryce.

"I feel," wrote Mr. Bryce, "that this awful struggle will have failed in its object if some effective plan is not framed for preventing the recurrence of like calamities. And this view seems to be gaining ground."

In a letter received at the national headquarters, Mr. Taft says: "I expect to spend the entire month of August speaking in Kansas, Nebraska, Illinois, and Indiana. I hope I can do some good in explaining to a good many people how we got into this war, why we are in it, its vital importance both to us and to the world, and the opportunity it will afford for an international arrangement after the war of the general character of our League to Enforce Peace, which will make peace permanent."

**TRAINED MEN  
MAY BE NON-COMS**  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 17,000 men at the officers' training camps who will not receive commissions or be selected for further training at the second series of camps are to be offered appointments as non-commissioned officers in the National Army, with chances of promotion later to commissions.

Coupled with the offer, acceptance of which requires enlistment of the man at the conclusion of the camp, Aug. 15, is a renewed assurance that after the second camps close, promotions will all be made from the ranks of the Regular Army, National Guard or National Army.

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Store Opens 9 A. M.—Closes 5 P. M.—Closed all day Saturday

# James McCreery & Co.

NEW YORK

5th Avenue

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

34th Street

August Sale

## LINENS & BED COVERINGS

At Pronounced Reductions

Purchases made months ago enable us to offer Household and Decorative Linens, Blankets, Comfortables and Bed Spreads at remarkable savings

Irish Linen Damask Tablecloths.....	regularly 4.00, 5.00, 6.00,	each	2.90, 3.75, 4.50
Table Napkins.....	regularly 4.00, 5.50, 6.50,	doz.	3.00, 4.25, 4.75
Scotch Linen Damask Tablecloths.....	regularly 4.25, 5.75, 6.75,	each	3.25, 4.00, 5.00
Table Napkins to match.....	regularly 5.75,	doz.	4.75
Double Satin Damask Tablecloths.....	regularly 6.00, 7.25, 8.50,	each	4.75, 6.00, 7.00
Table Napkins to match.....	regularly 8.00 and 9.00,	doz.	6.50, 7.50
Hemstitched Pure Linen Sheets.....	regularly 9.50, 12.50, 16.00,	pair	7.50, 9.50, 12.50
Hemstitched Pure Linen Pillow Cases.....	regularly 2.75, 3.25, 4.00,	pair	1.90, 2.50, 3.00

### Towels

Hemmed Huckaback Towels.....	regularly 2.50, 3.00, 4.00,	doz.	1.75, 2.25, 3.00
Hemstitched Huckaback Towels.....	regularly 3.00, 3.75, 6.00,	doz.	2.50, 3.00, 4.50
Hemmed Pure Linen Scotch Huck Towels: size 17x34 ins.....	regularly 6.00,	doz.	4.50
Hemstitched Pure Linen Heavy Irish Huck Towels: size 20x36 ins.....	regularly 7.50,	doz.	6.00
Hemstitched Pure Linen Guest Towels: 15x22 ins.....	regularly 4.00,	doz.	3.00
	14x21 ins.....	regularly 6.00,	doz. 4.50

### Decorative Linens

Real Madeira Hand-embroidered and Hand-scalloped Luncheon Sets, 13 pieces.....	regularly 5.00 and 6.75, set	<b>3.25 and 5.00</b>
Real Madeira Hand-embroidered Tea Napkins.....	doz. regularly 6.75 to 10.00	<b>5.25, 6.50 and 7.50</b>



THE NORTHERN SKY  
FOR AUGUST

Our map shows Deneb or Alpha Cygni, as the astronomers call it, almost directly overhead. It is the brightest star in Cygnus, the Swan, but possesses only one-third the brightness of Vega, which is a little to the westward. What are called first-magnitude stars differ much in brightness. For example, Sirius, which we see in the winter, is about five times as bright as Vega. The bright stars in Cygnus form the "Northern Cross," a most striking configuration of which Deneb is the head. The foot of the cross stretches towards the southwest. Southward is Aquila, the Eagle, which looks something like a crossbow. Perhaps this is connoted by Sagitta, the Arrow, just above it. Delphinus, the Dolphin, is east of these and for so small a constellation makes a distinct impression. The popular name for it is Job's Coffin.

The moon, being full early in the month, will prevent us for a time from seeing the splendor of the Milky Way, which crosses the sky nearly through the zenith. The Milky Way grows much richer as it comes to Sagittarius, the Archer, near the south. Here in this constellation we find the appropriately named configuration termed the Milk Dipper, but since it is upside down, it seems ill adapted for holding anything. The handle points toward Ophiuchus, the Serpent-bearer, carrying Serpens, the Serpent. Since he is carrying the Serpent, the two constellations are united into one figure, and you see portions of Serpens on either side of Ophiuchus. The head of the Serpent is near Hercules, who on the other side seems engaged with Draco, the Dragon, arching his neck as it twines out from the north. On a clear moonless night, the Cluster in Hercules, indicated by an open circle on the map, can be seen with the naked eye as a hazy object. Perhaps it will be best to look at it first with an opera glass. It is the finest star cluster in the northern sky, but you will not find its appearance very remarkable, even with a small telescope. With a powerful telescope, however, there appear thousands of stars bunched together in a mass so that only estimates of the number of stars can be made. A photograph obtained with the 60-inch reflecting telescope on Mt. Wilson shows fully 30,000 stars, and these are only the relatively brighter ones.

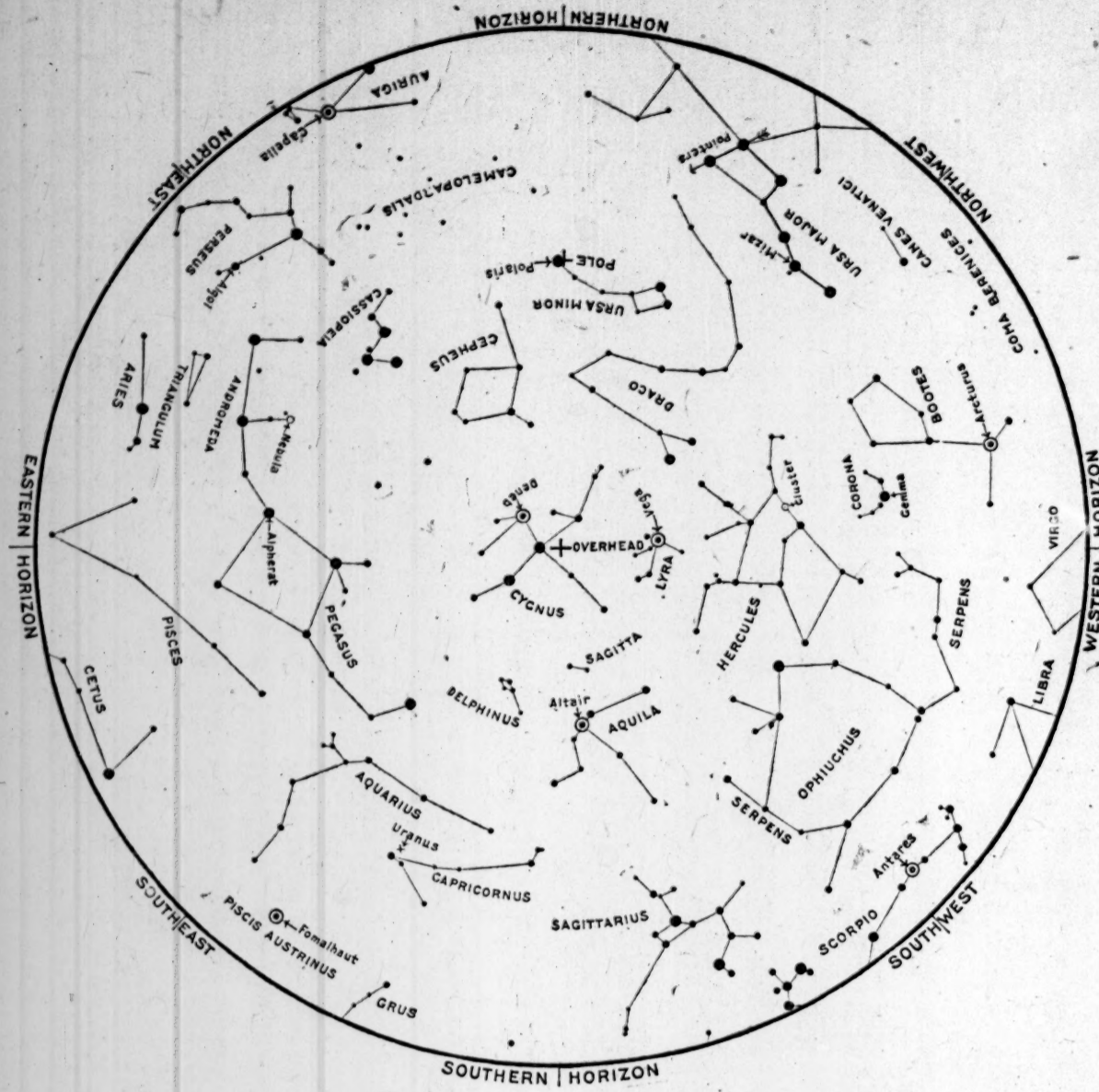
Longer exposures or improved apparatus would undoubtedly reveal many more. When we consider that each star is a blazing sun, our thoughts are lost in the conception of this aggregation, which after all is but a molecule in the structure of the universe.

Returning to Vega, we see two faint stars on the eastern side which form a small equilateral triangle with it. The northern one of these is a double star, and whereas the average person will see only a single star, a keen eye will see two stars. Look at it first with an opera glass and then you may be able to separate them. More than this, if perchance you can get a peep through a three or four-inch telescope, you will see each of these stars split in two, making what may be called a "double-double," or four stars in all. Stars which appear double usually are bound together in a system, and are moving around each other. Spica, which was on our last month's map, is below the western horizon for this, while we have two first-magnitude stars as newcomers in the eastern sky, namely, Fomalhaut in Piscis Austrinus, the Southern Fish, and Capella in Auriga, the Charioteer. These are still so low on the horizon that they will be much obscured, even if the horizon is otherwise unobstructed. The light of stars near the horizon has a thicker and denser blanket of the earth's atmosphere to traverse than that from stars near the zenith, and in consequence is much dimmed.

Cassiopeia in her Chair, with her husband, King Cepheus, is advancing in the northeast. The sea nymphs to whom she had proudly compared herself in beauty prevailed, so it is said, that she should be placed near the pole, where with every revolution she is held half the time head downward to teach her humility. The Nebula in Andromeda appears to the naked eye as a hazy object, which is sometimes mistaken by observers for a comet. It will be seen more distinctly with an opera glass. With large telescopes, particularly when photographed, it shows a most wonderful structure of filmy ovals of light surrounding a central nucleus.

The planet Venus is becoming a more conspicuous object in the western sky just after sunset. Mercury is seen only on certain favorable occasions, and one of these occurs about Aug. 22, when Mercury will be situated a little below Venus in the sky. Uranus is in Capricornus and the approximate position is indicated by a small cross on the map. Uranus may be seen with a telescope or a field glass, but, since it looks like the surrounding faint stars, it cannot be easily distinguished from them by its appearance. You may find the planet by making a little sketch of the stars in the field, and then, after waiting a week or more, examining the same region again. If you find by referring to your sketch that any star has changed its position slightly, that will be Uranus. Jupiter will rise late in the evening toward the end of the month. Its position will be marked on the map for September.

The so-called August meteors are most plentiful about Aug. 10. They are called also Perseids, because they seem to come from the constellation Perseus, which is in the northeast. You can easily tell whether any meteor is a true Perseid or not, by noting the direction from which it came. The earth in its journey around the sun crosses a stream of meteoric matter, and as it does so, collisions of this matter with the earth's atmosphere take place, which we see as shooting points of light in the sky. The stream



The evening sky for the northern hemisphere

Held, face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, the map shows the stars as they will appear on Aug. 7 at 11 p. m., on Aug. 22 at 10 p. m., on Sept. 6 at 9 p. m. and on Sept. 21 at 8 p. m. The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon.

## BY OTHER EDITORS

## Shippers Must Assist

ST. LOUIS GLOBE DEMOCRAT.—Since the inadequate equipment of the American railways is to be subjected to the double strain of moving the crops and providing military transportation facilities, it becomes a matter of patriotic duty and enlightened self-interest for the shippers of the country to cooperate in every way possible in the saving of cars. The companies have perfected an organization under which the 250,000 miles of railway will be operated virtually as a single system. Every entangling piece of red tape has been cut to expedite traffic. But the cars cannot be kept in continual use when they are unnecessarily detained. Every unnecessary hour's detention means about a 4 per cent impairment of efficiency. The railways may devise all sorts of schemes to keep the cars moving, to hasten repairs, to prevent congestion and to haul as few empties as possible, but they cannot succeed without the active aid of the shippers.

## Plutoocracy and War

TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL.—"It begins to look," remarks the Indianapolis News, "as if the price of coal could not be brought down except by a pair of handcuffs." Then it won't be brought down. Where are the courts in this country that place handcuffs on "captains of industry"? They may be found guilty, but they escape going to jail. They may even be fined \$25,000,000, but they don't pay the fines. One of the revolutionary things that is confidently expected to issue out of the cataclysm of world war is the establishment of democracy in place of plutocracy, of aristocracy and of plutocracy. It is a big undertaking. In our Congress we do not find a majority who have the courage to make war profiteering and wealth pay the costs of war. Secretary Daniels exposed the oil interests in attempts to capitalize the Nation's need. The greatest Amer-



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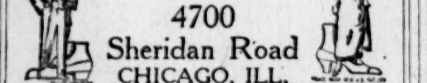
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## BY OTHER EDITORS

ican corporation tried to get \$95 a ton out of the Nation for steel billets, later selling them for \$56 a ton, thereby acknowledging that the latter price is profitable. Secretary Baker denounced the "coal barons" for trying to hold up the United States at war, playing the game of the enemy. But, following war, two great and real democratic experiments will be in full blast—on opposite sides of the world—one in Russia, the other in Mexico. These governments will be more genuinely democratic than any that have heretofore existed on the planet. They will exert a tremendous democratic influence in England, France and the United States.

## A Way to Do Your Bit

TOLEDO BLADE.—The Department of Labor is promoting an organization of men past the military age "to meet emergencies in employment conditions with the Government or industries and business on which the success of the war depends." Thus, if there occurs a dearth of labor in a shipyard, in a tent-making factory, in the harvest field, or in any plant working on war orders, members of this organization can be drawn upon to meet the emergency. The need of such an association, society, club or whatever it is to be called, will be almost imperative when the Army draws its hundreds of thousands from industry and business. Secretary Wilson does well to anticipate that need. It is one more way by which the resources of the country can be marshaled for carrying forward the war.

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## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

The Hon. Richard Blain, of Peel, prominent in the Conservative Party's ranks in the House of Commons since 1910, has been appointed a member of the Senate of the Canadian Parliament. He is a merchant by vocation, resident at Brampton. In the House of Commons he has served on important committees and lately as Conservative party whip.

James Edward Ferguson, Governor of the State of Texas, who has been indicted by the Travis County Grand Jury for alleged misappropriation of public funds and embezzlement, was first chosen to this office in 1915, running as a business man's candidate and against the wishes of the Democratic Party machine. During his entire administration he has been an independent, iconoclastic sort of a public leader, antagonizing not only the politicians, but the educators and civic reformers of the State, his latest exhibition of the kind being his controversy with the regents and faculty of the State university. A native of the Pacific Coast, where he worked as laborer, teamster, miner and bridge builder, returning to Texas with some capital, he invested it in farming lands and began to branch out in that field. Rather late in life he studied law and at the same time became a lender of money and a rural banker. Then with political ambition running strong within him, he suddenly announced his candidacy for the governorship, made a rousing campaign as a champion of the masses and got the popular approval.

Howard Elliott, who goes back to the chairmanship of the board of directors of the Northern Pacific road, was president of that great system from 1903 to 1913. Then, at the solicitation of friends in New York and Boston vitally interested in the prosperity of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, he was induced to come East and assume the presidency of the system which had been well-nigh wrecked by the "high finance" methods of J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, and his subordinates in banking, legislative, and railway operating circles. Mr. Elliott settled in Boston and began a more difficult task than he was aware he faced when he consented to come. He succeeded in some degree in altering the attitude of the public toward the New Haven system, but he could not undo in a day the effects of years of maladministration. On May 1, he resigned the presidency of the New Haven road; and since that time he has been in Washington most of the time, aiding the Railroads' War Board in its task of coordinating and simplifying the transportation system of the country, in which task his specialized knowledge, breadth of view and sympathy with public needs have made him a useful citizen. Mr. Elliott is a New Yorker, who was educated at Harvard, and formed many New England attachments. It was New Englanders who sent him West when he left college to train himself for a career in railroad, and well did he serve them on the roads where he got the knowledge that finally landed him as president of the Northern Pacific in 1903.

Mr. Frederick George Kellaway, M. P., parliamentary secretary to the Ministry of Munitions, was educated at Bishopston Bristol. He was the editor of two local newspapers when he began his public work with his election to the Lewisham Board of Guardians and the Lewisham Borough Council in 1908. He contested Wandsworth for the London County Council in 1907. Mr. Kellaway stood as parliamentary candidate for South Northamptonshire in 1910, but he did not succeed in winning the election. He was, however, elected member of Parliament for Bedford Borough in the same year, and since that time he has represented the same constituency.

Lionel Simeon Marks, professor of mechanical engineering in Harvard University since 1909 and holder of the same chair in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1914, has been secured by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics to take charge of experiments in connection with the aeroplane construction which it is making at Washington at the Bureau of Standards; and he will be stationed there for an indefinite time. Professor Marks arrived in the United States in 1893, with a degree of B. Sc. from London University. From 1888 to 1892 he had studied at Mason College, Birmingham, England, his native city. He went to Cornell University after arriving in the United States and got the degree of M. E., and then joined the Harvard faculty in 1894, as an instructor in the Lawrence Scientific School. He has made a good reputation in the American engineering world as a teacher, and as a writer for technical journals. His wife is the well-known poetess, Josephine Preston Peabody.

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Louis C. Southard, chosen to be head of the Boston Chamber of Commerce's new committee on training for diplomatic and consular service, is a Boston lawyer, with important financial connections and a more than ordinary standing at the bar. A native of Portland, Me., he graduated at the University of Maine in 1875. Of this institution he is now a director. His professional training he earned at the Boston University Law School. He has had legislative honors from Massachusetts districts in which he has resided, and has been influential in the councils of the Republican Party.

## WORK FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Que.—Hon. G. A. Simard, chairman of the Soldiers' Employment commission, states that employers of labor in the province of Quebec have given a ready response to the appeal that returned soldiers should be given the preference in the matter of employment. So far work has been found for all those returned soldiers seeking it, and generally speaking they have been found very satisfactory.

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PRINCE LICHNOWSKY  
DISCUSSES DIPLOMACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the first two articles on "Diplomacy and Democracy," appearing in the Berliner Tageblatt, and reproduced in the Times, Prince Lichnowsky, who, until the outbreak of the war in 1914, was German Ambassador in London, says:

"I do not want to assert that all our diplomatists come up to the claims justly made upon them. They certainly do not. But assuredly not all of them are incapable; as is often asserted, and on the whole they are certainly not worse than the diplomatists of other countries. I believe that the most striking mistakes which have been made in personal appointments were to be attributed more to bureaucratic than to court influences.

"People often confuse diplomacy, in the sense of foreign policy, with the foreign personnel. A diplomatist is only an organ and a representative; he can only report and hand on his observations; he can advise and he can warn. If he is not listened to, and if his opinion is despised, he is powerless, and it is unjust to make him responsible for events which he accurately predicted and foresaw. But even if he is mistaken—and that is said to have happened at the decisive moment—the blame does not attach so much to him as those who left in an important post a personage about whose insufficiency there had long been no doubt in anybody's mind.

"Incapable ambassadors certainly have their advantages. They are convenient. They report only in the sense in which reports are pleasant to read, they never have an opinion of their own, and, above all, people see in them no danger. Consequently they are quite peculiarly appreciated and rightly so.

"A capable and qualified representative can be extraordinarily useful, provided that he succeeds in gaining the confidence of authoritative circles in the country to which he is accredited, and in winning sympathies. But he must have the support of his government. If his efforts are counteracted for different motives, his activity is worthless, and he is nothing more than a distinguished private man who gives dinners to the glory of the Empire."

## BETHLEHEM ARE UNITED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—In the eyes of the law Bethlehem and South Bethlehem are now one united city, says a special to the Ledger. This was made possible when Governor Brumbaugh signed the letters patent granting a charter to the new city of Bethlehem. However, the new city will not take on the commission form of government until Jan. 1, 1918.

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## GOVERNMENT IS OFFERED WOOL

Local Owners Would Make 50 Per Cent of Present Boston Supplies of the Staple Available at Recent Prices

Specially reported for The Christian Science Monitor

Interest in the local wool trade is chiefly connected at present with the outcome of the meeting held Monday afternoon at the headquarters of Halliwell, Jones & Donald of Boston. At that time it was proposed to make an offer to the Government of 50 per cent of all wools on hand, at the quotations prevailing last week, receiving cash for them, but insuring them and storing them four months free of charge, and giving 5-pound samples from which to decide. This would mean carrying the wools until about the 1st of December, which is the time most people have figured that the mills working on Government orders will need additional supplies. If the Government accepts this offer, as is not improbable, then the Government in all probability will not have to pay \$2 for its wools to be used in January. On the other hand, if the taking of 50 per cent of supplies now available in this market creates a shortage of raw material, it would be easy for the prevailing prices on the balance of the stock to advance and for the speculative element, which has been practically absent during the past few weeks, to make itself felt once again. Then, it seems, those who have advocated \$2 wool would see that situation come to pass.

There has been a fair amount of trading in the local market during the week just passed. The mills, outside of those working on Government orders, are coming into the market only as they need supplies, the others having covered their needs some time ago. Territory wools are being disposed of fairly well as they arrive. Spinners are still asking very high prices. Pulled wools, as well as carpet wools, are rather quiet.

Dealers are finding more customers for worsteds than for woolsens, because the price is somewhat lower on the former than was at first anticipated. Offerings of the different mills for the week have included spring of 1915 all-worsted and mixture suitings, serges, unfinished and fancy worsteds. Now that the dye question is practically solved, the mills find a new difficulty in obtaining buttons, canvas, linings and the like, in sufficient quantities for use on Government uniforms.

Much discussion has arisen from western growers holding their fleeces this year at such high prices. It seems there are two sides to the situation, however. Growers feel that their fleeces, their chief buyers, have been asking somewhat high prices for their finished product, considering the price they have paid for the raw material. These men, therefore, determined this year to obtain what they considered a fair price for their fleeces and not accept less as they have done in other years.

Although many hotels have agreed to omit white bread from their menus for a week, the secretary of the National Wool Growers Association, S. N. McClure, advises the dining cars not to omit lamb from their bill of fare, unless they want to be boycotted by the owners of stockyards in the West. The severe weather of the winter and early spring caused enormous losses to the ranch owners, so that there is a greater scarcity of spring lamb than in previous years. In the dry goods trade a little more activity is noted. More interest is being taken by distributors. Many believe that the summer camps of the country will make a marked improvement in the retail trade sales. There is likely to be a much freer movement of money at these centers because not only the uniformed men, but those who come to visit them, will have money to spend. On the other hand, there is a restraining influence noticeable in other sections, causing increased caution, since it is generally felt that all industries are open to the uncertainties of a readjustment later.

Approximately 250,000 pounds of wool from the clips belonging to the West Texas Wool and Mohair Association still remain to be sold. Prices thus far received have varied from 48 to 53 cents per pound.

Plans are now in preparation to pack and ship uniforms and other articles of clothing in bales instead of cases to conserve space on the boats.

South American wools are still very high, quotations being as follows: For Lincolns, 68 to 69c; average quarter-bloods, 73 to 75c; high quarter-bloods, 77 to 80c; half-bloods and three-eighths-bloods, 85c and above.

Representatives of United States firms have been buying rather extensively at the Cape, where quotations range from \$1.40 to \$1.50 for clothing wools; \$1.35 to \$1.45 for short combing wools; and \$1.65 to \$1.75 for 12-month wools, reckoning all on the secured basis.

## EXPENSES OF BALTIMORE &amp; OHIO RISING

Gross for Year Nearly 10 Per Cent Ahead of 1915-16, but Gain Mostly Used for Taxes

NEW YORK, N. Y.—What is happening to much-discussed big railroad earnings of the past year, at least in the East, is illustrated by Baltimore & Ohio's record for year ended June 30 last. Gross at \$122,510,852 was \$10,842,172, or 9.7 per cent ahead of 1916, the best previous year. But net increased only \$459,358, or a trifle more than 1 per cent, and this was almost exactly used up by increase in taxes.

Transportation expenses practically account for the difference. They were \$9,276,611, or 25 per cent greater than the year before, taking up 37.6 cents of every dollar of revenue instead of 32.9 cents as in 1916. Maintenance was only a little greater than the year before. Ratio of maintenance to gross naturally fell from 33.5 to 30.7 per cent.

Baltimore & Ohio covered its dividend in June half year with about \$1,400,000 to spare. It earned approximately 3.4 per cent on the common in the six months of 1916. But earnings on the stock for 12 months ended June 30, barring any year-end surprises in "other income" account, were not above 6.60 per cent, compared with 7.41 per cent in 1916, 5.51 per cent in 1915, 4.50 per cent in 1914, and 7.22 per cent in 1913.

In the past year, therefore, Baltimore & Ohio earned a smaller balance for the common despite almost \$11,000,000 more gross business. And this despite the fact that the Adamson law did not go into effect until half the period had passed, nor did present prices for coal begin to rule until within last three months of the year. And a good many other wage advances have been made during the past six months.

Baltimore & Ohio has been progressing almost steadily in efficient management the past six or eight years. It is still increasing train loads and improving motive power, and has recently eliminated tight places where traffic was pinched by lack of running tracks or adverse grades. Gross is now \$19,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year more than high pre-war record, and earnings on the common stock are lower. These figures make an interesting contrast:

June 30 year:	Gross	Net	%
1917	\$122,510,852	\$10,842,172	6.60%
1916	\$111,668,680	\$11,261,639	7.41%
1915	\$118,815,797	\$8,868,727	7.51%
1914	\$99,164,009	\$6,816,933	4.50%
1913	\$103,329,992	\$10,979,360	7.22%

\*Partly estimated.  
War prosperity has increased gross nearly one-fifth as compared with fiscal year 1915, when first war effects expressed themselves in depression of trade and tonnage. But it has not brought owners' profits up to pre-war level except for one year, and in that year only just above pre-war level.

Second half of 1917 will have benefit of rate increases, recently allowed, estimated to mean about \$6,000,000 a year to Baltimore & Ohio when fully effective. But they will not amount to \$2,000,000 for December half of 1917. Furthermore, increase in revenue will not be clear addition to surplus for 1917, for further increase in operating expenses over average of 1917 fiscal year is to be reckoned with.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE LIST

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following gives total of common and preferred stocks listed on New York Stock Exchange July, 1914, and at present:

	1917	1914
Mfg. & misc.	\$7,792,000,000	\$6,547,000,000
Railroads	6,591,000,000	6,509,000,000
Banks	124,000,000	118,000,000

Total ..... \$14,507,000,000 \$13,174,000,000

\*Sixteen stocks listed since reopening which have no par value totaled 9,225,721 shares. These stocks were all industrials and amount is not in total listed.

Following gives total of common and preferred stocks listed July, 1914, and at present, also the increase:

	1917	1914	Incr.
Mfg. and miscellaneous	444	395	108
Railroads	187	178	9
Total	631	573	117

\*All common and preferred stocks with the exception of railroads.

Following gives total of stocks, common and preferred, listed at close of July 30, 1914, and at present:

	1917	1914	Incr.
Industrials and mfg.	238	167	71
Railroads	187	178	9
Gas and electric	49	22	17
Mining	30	19	11
Telephone and telegraph	13	12	1
Coal and iron	20	12	8
Gas and electric	21	17	4
Banks	35	36	1
Insurance	2	2	0
Trust Co.	4	5	1
Express	4	4	0
Total	631	573	117

\*Decrease.

SALES  
Jan. 1 to July 30 1916

	1917	1916
Shares	117,520,100	95,553,684
Bonds	\$547,402,900	\$597,527,500

HIGHEST GRADE RAILS 88.12 10 4.23  
Second grade rails 84.99 4.02 17 4.30  
Public utility bonds 90.57 .04 13 4.58  
Industrial bonds 95.72 .35 14 1.92  
Combined average 90.00 .12 11 3.75

\*Advance.

## APPRAISEMENTS OF WOOL END

Plan in Force in Various Selling Centers of Australia Carried to Successful Conclusion—Prices Still Rule High

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Wool appraisements, which have been held from time to time in the several selling centers, under the Imperial Government Wool Purchase Act, have been completed, the final appraisal commencing June 25. The wool purchase scheme ended automatically on June 30.

It will be remembered that the Imperial Government purchased the unsold portion of the 1916-17 Australian wool clip in November, 1916, at the average price of 15½d. a pound on a greasy wool basis. As all wool has not the same intrinsic value, it was found necessary to create a table of clean scored costs in which there were some 400 types. The work of appraising consisted in apportioning to each owner the value of his wool according to its type and yield.

Catalogues, for the most part, have proved to be very attractive, including a fair proportion of superbly grown clips, for which very high prices have been realized. A fresh record has been established for merino wool, St. Marlocks, from Beaufort, Victoria, being recently appraised at 30½d. (thirty pence three farthings). The high standard of scored skin or felt-mongered wools has been a feature of the offerings for some time past and continues to show improvement owing to the better length of much of the wool now coming forward.

It was recently announced that the Commonwealth Government had assumed control of the manufacture in Australia of wool tops for export.

From the inception of top-making for export in Australia, Japan has been the largest customer. It now transpires that arrangements have been made to continue contracts with Japan—the contract price being fixed by the Imperial Government for the sale of tops in England. The raw wool issued by the Government to the mills in fulfillment of these contracts will be charged to the mill on the full basis of 15½d. and the profit made by the mill will be divided between itself and the Commonwealth Government, which latter hopes to reimburse itself for the money paid in bounties to the topmakers during past years.

The increasing security of shipping space, with which to carry the exportable surplus of primary products to the markets of the Allies, has led to economies in handling, which will at least insure that the space available in overseas steamers will be utilized to its utmost capacity in deadweight and measurement.

Experiments, in this connection, in so far as wool is concerned, have been attended with marked success. For some time past attention has been directed to the double dumping of wool bales and the result is that two bales are now being compressed into what 25 cubic feet formerly occupied by a single bale. The double dumping of wool is an innovation incidental to the war; it is a slow business, and in normal times would hardly pay its way, but as it effects a saving of about a 30 per cent economy in space, it has become a general practice in Australia.

Since the outbreak of the war the British Government has always looked with suspicious eyes on the shipment of any valuable wools to American ports, in view of the possibility of some portion of the supplies getting into enemy hands. The entry of America into the war has, however, entirely swept away the British Government's objections on the score of enemy trading. There is a possibility, therefore, of some portion of the Australian wool, now in store, going to America. Any shipment will, of course, be made under the auspices of the British Government, but the profits arising from the resale will eventually benefit wool-growers under the final distribution of money under the appraisement scheme is made.

Since August, 1914, and prior to her entry into the war America had imported 780,000 bales of Australian and New Zealand wool, and this between the intervals of cargoes. If such imports were permitted to her as a neutral, how much more so should they be now as an ally? Scarce as freight from Australia may be to American ports, it is more plentiful than to other destinations. As there are some 450,000 bales lying in brokers' stores awaiting shipment, any shipments to America would be of inestimable value in clearing stocks, and thus facilitate storage for the ensuing clip.

Though the Government has not yet made any definite announcement on the matter (at the time of writing) it seems to be reasonable to suppose, in view of the present shortage of wool supplies, that the Imperial Government will next season again be anxious to acquire the Australasian clip. It is safe to say that it would be a matter of considerable surprise to those most competent in Australia to form an opinion if auction conditions were reverted to next season.

STEEL—PITTSBURGH COAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Judge Gary, in regard to adjustment of contract of United States Steel Corporation with Pittsburgh Coal Company on a sliding scale of prices on balance of a 25-year term of the old contracts, says: "We are considering a readjustment of prices on a fair basis, but the matter is not closed."

## DIVIDENDS

A dividend of 10 per cent on the preferred stock of American Window Glass Machine Company was declared by directors.

The Southern Pipe Line Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$6 a share, payable Sept. 1 on stock of record Aug. 15.

The General Asphalt Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15. The National Cloak Suit Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15.

The Cresson Consolidated Gold Mining & Milling Company has declared the usual monthly dividend of 10c a share, payable Aug. 10 on stock of record July 31.

The Central Oil & Gas Stove Company of Gardner, Mass., will pay a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on the preferred stock and a dividend of \$4 a share on the common stock Aug. 1.

Nashawena Mills, Nonquitt Spinning Company and Manomet Mills each declared regular quarterly dividends of \$2, and Nonquitt Spinning Company a special dividend of \$3 and Manomet Mills a special dividend of \$2, all payable Aug. 7 to stock of record July 31. Savage Arms Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on common stock. Regular quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent on first preferred and 1¼ per cent on second preferred were also declared. Dividends are payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 31.

Eastern Steel Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2¼ per cent and an extra of 5 per cent on the common. Regular dividend is payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Oct. 1 and extra Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 15. Regular quarterly dividends of 1¼ per cent each on first and second preferred were also declared, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1.

## ARMOR PLATE PLANT PROGRESS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Navy Department has decided to push construction of the government armor plate plant. According to reports in structural steel circles plans and specifications will be put out by the Government inside of two weeks, and preliminary estimates are that about 25,000 tons of steel shapes will be required.

The present is regarded as an auspicious time in which to secure materials for Government work. It is not expected, however, that the plant can be completed inside of 18 months to two years.

The Steel Corporation is reported to have taken contracts for 80 per cent of all the steel required by the Government thus far. Although the orders have been distributed through the Iron & Steel Institute, it is understood that some of the independent companies have been unable to shoulder their full shares of the rollings, but it is expected that these differences will be adjusted when some contracts for the allied governments have been filled.

## COTTON PRICES ADVANCE SHARPLY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cotton Exchange was stunned by the Government condition figure of 70.3 per cent. It revealed no improvement during July, when the trade as a whole was expecting about three points betterment.

October contracts went to 25.30, Dec. to 24.90 and Jan. to 24.80. March touched 25 cents a pound. These figures represented advances of 120, to 129 points, or about \$6.25 a bale.

A startling reaction immediately succeeded the advance and prices fell off 50 to 60 points in the next few minutes' trading. The market continues extremely erratic.

## QUARTERLY REPORT OF SAVAGE ARMS

Statement of Savage Arms Corporation earnings for last quarter and six months of the fiscal year follows: Quarter ended June 30, 1917. Total earnings \$2,031,858. Interest 17,043. Special dividend 750,000. Balance 1,264,814. 447,215. 1,712,029. 1st pf div 8,750. 8,750. 17,500. 2d pf div 7,012. 7,012. 14,025. Balance 1,249,052. 431,463. \$1,680,504. Com div. 132,532. 132,532. Surplus 1,249,052. 298,920. 1,547,972.

\*Equivalent to \$19.13 a share earned in six months on \$8,355 shares of common stock.

## AMERICAN POWER &amp; LIGHT CO.

The gross and net earnings from operation of all subsidiary operating companies now controlled by the American Power & Light Company, Intercompany changes eliminated, for June and the 12 months ended June, 1917, as compared with the earnings for the similar periods the previous year are:

	1917	1916
Gross earnings	\$860,265	\$773,595
Net earnings	336,408	346,023
Year ended June 30—		
Gross earnings	10,843,384	9,853,083
Net earnings	4,735,638	4,540,526

## JUNE FOREIGN TRADE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—June imports totaled \$307,000,000. Exports \$576,000,000. For 12 months imports were \$2,659,000,000. Exports \$6,294,000,000.

## HUGE EARNINGS FOR U. S. STEEL

More Than \$90,000,000 Reported for Last Quarter After Allowing Nearly \$54,000,000 for Excess Profits Tax

Notwithstanding enormously increased wages and other expenses and making an allowance of \$53,918,872 for war income and excess profits tax, the United States Steel Corporation in its financial statement for the quarter ended June 30, just issued, showed net earnings of \$90,579,202. Only for the huge amount written off for war income and excess profits, the earnings would have been by far the largest ever reported in the history of the corporation.

As it was, the showing of \$90,579,202 is in itself far in excess of earnings which the corporation had shown in any quarter until the last year. It compares with \$113,121,018 in the previous quarter; \$105,968,347 in the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1916; \$60,718,624 in the quarter ended March 31, 1916; \$51,232,788 in the three months ended Dec. 31, 1915; \$38,710,644 in the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1916, and \$27,950,555 in the three months ended June 30, 1915.

In all instances the figures on net earnings provide not only for expenses incident to operations, comprising those for ordinary repairs and maintenance of plants and taxes, but also include interest on bonds of the subsidiary companies. The statement for the June quarter is, however, the first in which the corporation has made allowance for excess war profits tax. The estimate for the tax, according to an official of the corporation, was made on the basis outlined a few weeks ago as that which the directors would probably use in their computations.

The directors made the same dividend declarations as were made for the previous quarter. The regular dividend of 1¼ per cent was declared on the common and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. On the preferred stock the regular dividend of 1¼ per cent was declared.

The corporation reported a surplus of \$35,882,736 for the June quarter, after all deductions and dividends. This compares with \$69,836,981 in the quarter ended March 31 last; \$69,257,592 in the final three months of 1916 after the same deductions; \$51,859,450 in the September quarter after all charges and dividends, and \$47,964,535 in the three months ended June 30 last.

The report also showed that during the six months ended June 30 there was expended for additions and new construction \$43,000,000. The total surplus for the six months ending June 30 aggregated \$71,854,717. After interest on the bonds and dividends on the stock had been deducted the balance of surplus for the quarter was \$40,965,761.

The statement showed that while the net surplus reported for the quarter ending March 31 was \$69,836,981, there was deducted from that amount \$5,083,025 in the special extra common dividend and additional allowances (estimated for the first quarter of 1917) for war income tax and excess profits amounting to \$3,885,000.

According to an official of the corporation the excess profits tax on the common stock of the company will amount to more than \$200,000,000 for the year. This, he added, is greater than any year's earnings except 1916.

## SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Aug. 1

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following: Baltimore—Samuel Kalkreuth; U. S. Birmingham, Ala.—W. D. Pitt; U. S. Charleston, S. C.—H. Fechter; U. S. Chicago—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue Co.; U. S. Chicago—L. M. Koch of Koch Bros.; U. S. Cienfuegos, Cuba—V. Vasquez; U. S. Dallas, Tex.—I. Zsamer; U. S. Jacksonville, Fla.—E. L. Landrum of Hutchinson Shoe Co.; 215 Essex St. Lancaster, Pa.—Benj. Smith; U. S. Lancaster, Pa.—C. R. Irwin; U. S. Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co.; U. S.

Minneapolis—W. B. Hathaway of Hathaway Shaft Shoe Co.; U. S. New York—C. Jacobs; U. S. New York—Harry Levy; U. S. New York—J. J. Connelley of National Suit & Cloak House; Essex. New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 11 Lincoln St. Porto Rico—M. Portella; U. S. Porto Rico—Pedro Fullana; U. S. San Francisco—B. Katschinski of Philadelphia Shoe Stores; Avery. Scranton, Pa.—H. H. Klein of D. Klein & Son; 306 Summer St., Brockton. Scranton, Pa.—Jacob Levy; U. S. Seima, Ala.—Albert Meyer; Avery. St. Joseph, Mo.—A. Battrell of Battrell Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.

LEATHER BUYERS  
Kingston, Ont.—Elmer Davis; U. S. Manila, P. I.—F. H. Hale; Exchange Shoe Co.; Essex.

(The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 166 Essex Street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bids	Asked
Atlantic Refining	95	100
Buckeye Pipe Line	98	102
Illinois Pipe	223	228
Indiana Pipe Line	96	104
Midwest	171	173
Ohio Oil	372	378
Prairie Oil & Gas	525	535
Prairie Pipe	282	287
South Penn. Oil	300	305
Standard Oil, California	263	266
Kentucky	360	370
New Jersey	595	603
New York	236	242
Union Tank Line	108	104

## ELECTRIC EARNINGS

	June, 1917				12 months			
	Gross	Net	Surf	af ch	Gross	Net	Surf	af ch
El L. & Pr Co Abington & Rock-	\$15,737	\$2,383	\$2,119	\$202,651	\$48,200	\$48,749		
land								
Edis El Illum of Brockton	56,981	18,658	14,908	877,019	254,782	231,197		
Haverhill Gas Lt Co	24,618	5,500	5,495	298,925	86,266	85,742		
Galveston-Hous El Co	164,418	55,056	17,489	1,959,872	673,695	231,466		
Central Miss Val Elec	24,866	6,852	4,603	298,802	91,644	66,332		
Paducah Trac & Lt Co	23,652	6,416	1,056	209,893	84,199	72,920		
Blackstone Val Gas & El Co	159,323	48,545	33,442	1,844,188	700,300	398,632		
Jacksonville Trac Co	37,078	10,654	4,103	423,544	171,486	92,745		
El Paso Elec Co	79,184	24,627	29,874	1,216,516	442,065	351,618		
Sierra Pac El Co	87,902	21,215	24,432	638,175	361,495	279,785		
Savannah Elec Co	27,759	27,605	3,465	888,906	301,561	15,244		
Houston Co Trac Co	27,759	9,399	2,311	840,083	140,446	55,429		
North Tex Elec Co	179,408	62,206	8,887	2,058,393	860,977	511,728		
Key West Elec Co	11,743	4,405	1,925	127,271	42,636	12,294		
Tampa Elec Co	78,235	22,298	27,840	997,737	454,885	402,401		
Kookuk Elec Co	50,125	5,682	3,149	423,544	171,486	92,745		
El Paso Trac Co	10,125	1,000	1,000	656,429	215,031	28,275		
Pensacola Elec Co	30,118	14,555	6,525	297,414	124,827	71,819		
Baton Rouge Elec Co	18,733	8,212	4,887	222,152	114,334	72,027		
East Tex Elec Co	80,026	35,370	25,426	956,914	414,313	159,465		
El Paso Trac Co	10,125	1,000	1,000	656,429	215,031	28,275		
The Connecticut Pr Co	70,220	33,928	18,738	818,736	400,189	208,274		
Miss Ival Pr Co	168,408	134,820	27,315	1,164,232	1,469,452	1,944,148		
Columbus Elec Co	83,127	51,102	12,763	988,273	614,323	272,000		
Boston & Ply St Ry Co	11,302	5,846	1,693	1,000,000	1,000,000	7,256		
Fall River Gas Wks Co	47,424	17,474	17,465	867,297	246,068	243,791		
Lowell Elec Lt Corp	54,352	21,657	20,812	652,406	270,656	262,743		
	May, 1917				12 months			
Puget Sound Trac & Lt Power Co	762,662	310,724	10,898	8,699,132	3,487,000	1,150		
El Pas Elec Co	102,174	32,036	1,398,204	442,813	396,589			

## IN THE LIBRARIES

There is to be a war service library week in September or October, the date still to be fixed, under the charge of a widely representative subcommittee of librarians appointed by the committee on war service of the A. L. A. The purpose is to increase the value of library service as an aid in all the economic, business, and industrial questions made prominent by the war. Librarians and all staff members are to be stimulated to augment their knowledge of the problems confronting those who go to the front, and to familiarize themselves with the relative local importance of these problems; they are to be urged to make the greatest effort to obtain all kinds of printed matter on subjects connected with war service and to become themselves familiar with this material in a more than ordinary degree; and by every method of publicity to increase the demand for this special information so that every man, woman and child in each community who can profit by it may be brought within its reach.

The work of the committee as already planned includes book lists on subjects related to the war and the conditions caused by the war; the publication of a program for the individual library to follow in order to get the cooperation of the business organizations by such means as meetings of employees and employers; speakers, exhibits in business houses, etc.; preparation of newspaper and other publicity articles to be used by libraries in local advertising; designing and printing of three-colored posters, numerous placards and possibly poster stickers for the use of libraries and business houses; writing of standardized letter forms that libraries can use to send to pupils and teachers in the local schools; the issue of four or more numbers of a War Service Library Week Bulletin to the libraries of the United States and Canada.

It is recognized that this is an opportunity to prove to the people the practical value of the public library as a patriotic institution, and to render service, such as no other agency can so well supply. The subcommittee will welcome recommendations, and will give out further information. The chairman is Carl H. Milam, Public Library, Birmingham, Ala.

Several important special collections in the John Crerar Library, Chicago, have been enlarged and others are in process of being better classified and catalogued. Eight books have been added to the Huntington W. Jackson collection on Constitutional Law, which now contains 891 titles. The library uses the fund, however, only as a basis, for 105 of these titles represent all that have been bought out of the fund up to this time.

Dr. Berthold Laufer is now cataloguing the collection of Orientalia purchased by him for the library in 1909. The catalogue will include bibliographical details, in cases where previous catalogues have not printed these, and in all other cases will refer to preceding catalogues. The collection of trade catalogues numbers 4069 pieces, most of them received directly from the firms represented. The Chanté Collection on Aviation contains 547 books, about 300 pamphlets, and 2000 clippings. This library, in issuing its annual report, says that its donors continue to increase in number. Gifts during the past year amount to 8844 volumes and 16,224 pamphlets from 4291 donors.

New Zealand apparently has found useful the system of the Public Library of Buffalo, N. Y. Judging by a communication from John Barr, chief librarian of the city of Auckland, who writes to Walter Brown, librarian, at Buffalo, as follows:

"The question of instituting the Buffalo system of public school and public library cooperation has for some time been engaging the attention of his worship the Mayor of Auckland and the library committee, and at a recent meeting it was decided to adopt the system here. I have been requested to prepare a report on the system, and should be glad if you could supply me with whatever literature or information you can on the subject. No doubt you are aware that the system is in operation in Wellington, N. Z., and I am leaving shortly to investigate its workings there."

During nine months of the past year the total delivery of books to children from the circulation department of the New York Public Library was 3,796,808. Between 50 and 60 reading clubs for the older boys meet at the branch libraries, and from November to May the children gather at many of the branches for the story hour. The library also works with schools and museums, recognizing that work for the children means much more than the maintenance of children's rooms and the circulation of children's books.

Boston Public Library is on the alert in keeping its lists of books on special topics up to date by second editions. The selected list of books on national defense and kindred subjects, issued on April 12, was reissued with additions on May 19; and a selected list of books on domestic production and conservation of food, came out in a second enlarged edition on July 19, in connection with an excellent food conservation exhibit held that week.

Minneapolis Public Library sends out a second edition of its list of Books for New Americans, published in 1916, which has proved to be a good working tool. A few changes and additions have been made.

The United States Bureau of Education has prepared the following list of books for consecutive reading by those who, in this time of national crisis, wish to obtain clear and correct information of the forces, ideas

and events which have gone to make up the history of the nation: "European Background of American History," Cheney; "The Colonies," Thwaites; "Montealm and Wolfe," Parkman; "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," Fiske; "Beginnings of New England," Fiske; "Men, Women, and Manners in Colonial Times," Fisher; "Dutch and Quaker Colonies in America," Fiske; "The American Revolution," Lecky, edited by Woodburn; "Story of the Revolution," Lodge; "Critical Periods of American History," Fiske; "Henry Clay," Schurz; "Life of George Washington," Woodrow Wilson; "Rise of the New West," Turner; "Winning of the West," Roosevelt; "Economic History of the United States," Bogart; "Division and Reunion," Woodrow Wilson; "The Lower South in American History," Brown; "Abraham Lincoln," Morse; "Reconstruction, Political and Economic," Dunning; "National Problems (1884-1887)," Dewey; "America as a World Power," Latane; "America in Ferment," Haworth.

Commissioner P. P. Claxton says that the home education division of the bureau will soon application supply blanks for registration and directions for following this course of reading, which is intended for home and individual use rather than class work, and that the bureau will issue certificates to those who fulfill the requirements. The books are such as most public libraries already contain, and libraries having call for books for this purpose which are not on their shelves, can easily procure them. To make this plan known and to cooperate in it with the bureau of education is one of the peculiar opportunities that the time is opening up to the public library.

## ITALY'S PROSPECTS VIEWED IN SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—In a long statement in the Senate on the agricultural position and prospects for the country, Signor Rainieri, Minister of Agriculture, dealt principally with the question of sugar, agricultural exports, the problem of providing sufficient food for the needs of the country, and of the supply of cereals and forage. After reviewing the whole question of the consumption of sugar and the difficulties which attended it, Signor Rainieri said that for his part he had promoted the cultivation of beetroot to such an extent that he hoped next year the country would not need to import sugar. The problem of providing sufficient firewood was extremely serious. To the rate of consumption in times of peace, 20 million of quintals used by the army must now be added, and the diminution in the importation of coal had increased the use of wood as well as of lignite. The woods of the country must provide 250,000,000 quintals a year, but then came difficulties in the way of shortage of labor, and of transport. The committee which had been considering the question of the provision of combustibles had greatly increased the production of lignite, and the task of providing the country with wood for burning had also been confided to them. The Government was especially concerned with the question of the provision of wood for burning for the use of the poorer classes of the population. The supply of wood for constructive purposes also presented grave difficulties. Before the war, two millions of cubic feet were imported annually, principally from Austria, whereas now, only a limited amount could be obtained from Switzerland. Recourse had been had to the forests of Venetia and Tuscany and to the more distant woods of Siala. The Minister reviewed the scheme of the British Prime Minister for the encouragement of agriculture and the production of a larger quantity of cereals in the United Kingdom and the measures which have been adopted in Italy, drawing a comparison in favor of the latter. The agriculturists, he added, would be assisted by the Institute of Agrarian Credit, labor would be augmented by the use of prisoners of war, of whom 65,000 were at present working on the land and from whose employment no difficulties had arisen, the arrival of plows from America would be of great help, and any other means of assisting which might be necessary would be adopted. If farmers neglected to sow corn in favor of other kinds of cultivation which they might consider more profitable, the Government had the right to insist on their producing cereals; the Minister, however, did not believe that this necessity would arise, but that the farmers would do their duty patriotically to the country.

Not only are the wine and beer industries of California seeking to save themselves from the fate of complete prohibition in 1918 by severing their alliance with the saloon interests, but the wine interests are also throwing anchors to windward by taking steps to supplant their wine grape vineyards with other crops. A remarkable feature of this movement however is the fact that the liquor interests are now acknowledging that these lands can be profitably used for other purposes, a point that has never been granted in any of the previous campaigns. The Wholesalers and Retailers Review a publication devoted to the liquor interests, calls attention in a late issue to a number of instances where vineyardists are carrying out this substitution of crops in a satisfactory way.

The Citizens' Union in New York City, which issues reports of examinations made by it into the legislative records of representatives from that city at Albany, has given clean bill to six Republican and five Democratic State senators, and found two Republicans and nine Democrats wanting. The judgments were based on the attitude of the senators toward measures affecting New York City, and it is pointed out that there was considerable opposition, in the last Senate, to the Mitchell fusion administration.

That strategists of the liquor forces of the United States are planning some new movement in the hope of checking the prohibition onslaught is evidenced by statements made in the liquor press in various parts of the country. The Wholesalers and Retailers Review, of San Francisco, which is devoted to the liquor industry, after reviewing the steady encroachment of the prohibition forces upon "wet" territory, says: "So if California is to be saved from the blight caused by prohibition something will have to be done which is entirely and radically different from anything which has ever been done before." While this publication does not intimate what this new movement will be another liquor publication suggests a Nation-wide forward movement all along the line—in other words the assuming of the initiative by the "wets." This publication says: "Detroit, Denver, Portland, Spokane, Seattle! They have been taken from us. So

## POLITICAL NOTES

North Dakota's former Governor, L. B. Hanna of Fargo, who did not succeed in defeating Porter J. McCumber for renomination last year, principally because memories of Ford's peace ship in whose passenger list Mr. Hanna was the only Governor, were too fresh in the minds of the people, probably will enter the race again next year, this time opposing Asle J. Gronna. Hanna is an astute politician who has inherited some of the political acumen of his uncle, Marcus A. Hanna. It is freely admitted, even by partisan enemies, that he gave North Dakota a good administration, and his work as chairman of the State committee in charge of the Liberty Loan has popularized him with that large section of the North Dakota citizenry who appreciate patriotic efficiency.

Woman suffragists, in calling attention to the fact that 8,557,308 is the total voting strength of the women of the United States, says that of the 41 legislatures that have convened, or are scheduled to convene, in 1917, 13 have already taken favorable action; seven, North Dakota, Ohio, Indiana, Arkansas, Rhode Island, Michigan and Nebraska, have passed presidential suffrage; five, Vermont, Indiana, North Dakota, Arkansas (at primaries) and Nebraska, have passed municipal suffrage measures; six, Iowa, North Dakota, Oklahoma, New York, South Dakota and Maine, have passed constitutional amendment measures. In New York and Maine the measure goes to the voters this autumn. In Oklahoma and South Dakota it goes to the voters in 1918. In Iowa and North Dakota the measures must pass the next Legislature before the voters get them. Florida's Legislature, which convened in April, has suffrage measures before it. Georgia's Legislature, which convenes in June, "still has a chance," say the suffragists, "to distinguish itself on the suffrage question."

There is talk in the Washington Heights section of New York City of forming a tenants' association to support candidates for the Legislature who will advocate a standard lease, making it easier for the tenant to enforce his rights. Recently a municipal court decision allowed the tenants' reductions on their rent because the owners did not supply adequate heat.

Mayor Mitchell of New York City started on his vacation without intimating whether he would be a candidate for reelection on the fusion ticket. In the last city campaign he was an early and late candidate, but for some reason best known to himself he has hesitated to announce his plans in connection with the election next November. Meanwhile the leader of the Kings County Republicans has joined with others of the G. O. P. in a movement to test public sentiment in regard to a straight Republican candidate for Mayor, rather than the Republican-Fusion ticket upon which Mr. Mitchell was elected. Supreme Court Justice Cropley is the man discussed for the Republican candidacy, and the discussion is a matter of complete concern to the Mayor, according to his own statement. Some of the Republican leaders already approached by the proposition, declaring that they cannot go against fusion without discrediting themselves. Tammany would smile on a straight Republican campaign, for it would increase Tammany's chances of riding into City Hall on the waves of a popular, smartly carried out. The first three places in the competition were taken by Zion Church, Harold Cross and First Dublin. Miss Mahaffy in a short address said that if they tackled their life's work in the same spirit as they tackled their work as girl guides, they would be a help and strength to their country and the Empire.

**MILITARY PROBLEM IN INDIA**  
By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—"The combination of the duties of the Commander-in-Chief in India and Military Member of Council cannot adequately be performed by any one man in time of war, and the existing organization is at once over-centralized at its head, and cumbersome in its daily below." The above is one of the statements made by the Mesopotamia Commission. Previously to the difference between Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon in 1905 there was, on the Viceroy's Council, a military member who was the adviser of the Viceroy. Proposals made by the Commander-in-Chief were liable to be thrown out on the advice of this military member; that is to say, a man who had never held a high command could, if he did not agree with the schemes of the Commander-in-Chief, overthrow them. That, it will readily be understood, was an impossible position for Lord Kitchener and he refused to accept it. The result was that the British Government upheld him and Lord Curzon resigned. Lord Kitchener then became Military Member of Council, as well as Commander-in-Chief, thereby creating a situation now said to be beyond the capability of any one man to deal with in time of war.

**CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION**  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont.—Surrounded by the British lion and the cub, representing the colonies, a great figure of Canada towering 25 feet high, will be poised above the roof of the Manufacturers Building at the Canadian National Exhibition. The group is to be called "The Spirit of Canada," the central figure standing behind a khaki-clad, fully-equipped soldier whom she appears to be urging on to battle, the lion and cub standing tense and eager to join the fray. Miss Francis Loring, a Toronto sculptress and a number of assistants are now working upon the group.

the time has come when it is possible to capture the larger cities by capturing the states. If we are going to stay in business it will be by the force of our united efforts, and in no other way. The public shows no change in heart. There is no indication that the prohibition forces are weakening. They are growing stronger. The recent election must be our battle-cry. It is now up to us and nobody else. Unless we carry our message all over this great land, there will be one unbroken stretch of hot sand from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande."

Henry W. Hodge, Public Service Commissioner in New York State, has resigned to become a bridge engineer with General Pershing's forces. Mr. Hodge set an example in these words: "As my education and experience have especially fitted me for such a post, I feel in this time of need that I owe even a higher duty to our country than to the State."

## AFTER-WAR TRADE PLANS IN AUSTRALIA

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The following motion was adopted at the meeting of the Australian Associated Chamber of Manufacturers, Sydney:

"That the Commonwealth Government should take immediate steps to deal effectively with the question of trade during and after the war on the lines of (1) prohibition of enemy goods; (2) preferential trade within the Empire; (3) preferential treatment of allied nations."

In view of the continual industrial unrest and the fact that State and Federal tribunals may both fix wages, the meeting agreed to the following motion by Mr. W. J. Griffiths, on behalf of the Victorian Chamber:

"That in order to secure industrial conditions which in their incidence provide a wage in each State or district of the Commonwealth in relative equality to the cost of living therein ascertained on a fixed standard of living, it is necessary that a more scientific system of dealing with same should be adopted throughout the Commonwealth, and therefore it is recommended that an expert interstate board be appointed to investigate and yearly fix the basic wage, leaving the constituted authorities in each State to add the value for skill or special conditions to the several classes of occupations."

## IRISH GIRL GUIDES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Some 350 girl guides, who are organized on the lines of the Boy Scouts, gathered in Lord Iveagh's grounds for the annual competition for Lady Wright's challenge shield for the company attaining the highest proficiency in first aid, stretcher drill, company drill and signaling. The proceedings clearly showed the value of the movement in stimulating a girl's interest and ambition, bringing out her abilities and emphasizing the value of discipline. The competition is an open one though on this occasion only Dublin and district were represented, viz., by Zion Church, Harold's Cross, St. Peter's First Blackrock, Adelaide Road, First St. Anne's and First G. F. S. In addition to the items of display open to competition, exhibitions of jumping and Swedish drill were also given. At the conclusion the companies were inspected by Miss Rachel Mahaffy (vice-president), who was accompanied by Lady Wright and Mrs. Dixon, the County Commissioner. The inspection was followed by a march past, smartly carried out. The first three places in the competition were taken by Zion Church, Harold Cross and First Dublin. Miss Mahaffy in a short address said that if they tackled their life's work in the same spirit as they tackled their work as girl guides, they would be a help and strength to their country and the Empire.

## ON WINNING OF VOTE IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PETROGRAD, Russia.—The following extracts from an article on the enfranchisement of Russian women by I. Ignatoff in the Russkaya Vvedomosti are quoted in the International Woman Suffrage News:

"Women to get the vote! Behind these few words in other countries would have hidden years of struggle, defeats, attempts renewed renaissances going as far as physical violence, imprisonments, bloodshed even; but with us these five words conceal no tragedy. The old order was overthrown, a democratic Republic was proclaimed as the form of Government, the eight-hours day was announced, women got the vote. To all appearance, everything is simple, natural, logical and peaceful. Peaceful? Is it true that without sacrifices, without an obstinate struggle, without loss of freedom and without bloodshed, the Russian woman has won the right to place her voting paper in the urn and express her will as to the setting up of the new order of Russian life? Is it true that all has been granted so easily, without labor or effort, thanks to the work of others, and in consequence of victories in other fields? Female suffrage is the result of the revolution; and is it needful to call to mind the part played by women in the revolution?"

"M. Nekrasoff once upon a time sang of the women who followed their husbands, the Decembrists, into the distant Siberian mines; but these acts were the result of love for their husbands; this surmounting of hardships and sacrifices was due to the idea of family duty. The Russian woman of the last 30 years of the Nineteenth Century and the first years of the Twentieth goes further; she sacrifices everything—her position in society, her sheltered life, her personal ties, her own future—for the idea of justice, for the distant prospect of the general good. How many young girls there were in the '70s who left their parents' comfortable houses, their rich homes, . . . and went to the factory or the village and undertook unaccustomed and heavy work, bore privations, maintaining their efforts unflinchingly, urged on by the loud voice of conscience! How many at that time were sent to prison, banished, punished with hard labor; . . . In the struggle with despotism, in the war

## POLITICAL ISSUE IS MORE CLEARLY SEEN IN CANADA

## Sir Wilfrid Laurier Steadily Opposes Conscription—Two Important Meetings Pending

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Probably since the days of the conferences, councils and pourparlers which led up to the confederation of the provinces forming the Dominion of Canada, no more vital issue has ever faced the people of the country than that of the present moment. Eliminating the division of parties, the divisions within divisions, the splitting of hairs, the great issue which faces Canada today, is shall Canada continue in the war by means of the conscription of the country's manhood, or shall she be the first country to "sink" away from the Allies, to quote Sir Clifford Sifton's recent expression.

Putting the thing into a nutshell, it is Quebec, headed by the French-Canadian leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, against the rest of Canada. That this is the position of affairs, an analysis of the voting on the third reading of the Military Service Bill amply substantiates. The measure was passed by a majority of 58, the figures being: for the bill 102, and against 44. Only 10 English-speaking members voted with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who stood against conscription.

Everything points to a breaking up of parties as they have hitherto been constructed. Two pregnant meetings will be held in the course of a few days, the one in the East and the other in the Far West, or, more correctly speaking, Middle West of the Dominion, Winnipeg. Both profess to be "win-the-war" meetings, and while that to be held at Toronto is open to politicians of all colors or none, but who intend to place country before party, the caucus at Winnipeg which will be opened on Aug. 7 is for Liberals only. It is this meeting about which the curiosity of the general public is the more intensely aroused, as a section of those who will take part in the proceedings is plainly out for the dethronement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as the leader of the Liberal Party. Another "plank" in the platform of this section is the prosecution of the war to its ultimate victory of the Allies with every man and every dollar the country can raise.

There are those who are optimistic enough to believe that a great wave of patriotism will sweep over the country. The supporters of the Government profess themselves as convinced that a Union Government will be announced immediately after prorogation, and that the new Cabinet will be on an equal party basis. At the coming election, old party lines are to be wiped out, as is of course only reasonable to suppose and the alignment will be Liberals and Conservatives who may be styled the Union party, while on the other side will be a more or less solid Quebec, under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

In a few days, the win-the-war campaign will be commenced on the part of the Conscriptionist Liberals by Mr. Hugh Guthrie and Dr. Michael Clark, who after Sir Wilfrid is perhaps the greatest orator in the House of Commons. In the west, Sir Clifford Sifton, whose recent letter has made a great impression on the public, will throw his powers of organization into the scales for the national Government.

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## NEW CANADIAN SENATORS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—Four new senators have been appointed to the Canadian upper chamber, of whom two are at present members of the lower House, namely, Mr. Richard Blain, the Conservative member for Peel County, Ontario, and Mr. J. H. Fisher of Brant, also in the Province of Ontario. The other two are Mr. D. O. Lesperance, chairman of the Quebec Board of Harbor Commissioners and L. McMeans, K. C., a well-known barrister of Winnipeg, Man. There are now only five vacancies in the Senate, three in Ontario and two in Quebec and these, it is expected, will be filled in the course of the next few days.

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with the old injustice, Russian women went further than any one; and it is not in vain that the Russian revolution greets and celebrates a woman father, but a "grandmother," a woman all of whose conscious life has been devoted to preparing a new life for a Russia humiliated by oppression and injustice. In the past of the "grandmother" there have been persecutions, prisons, banishments, hard labor, recurring time after time, and for such long decades. And all this with the full possibility of leading a sheltered, quiet life; all this without any hope of profit.

"No; Russian women have won the vote in the face of greater difficulties and dangers than the western women. And, again, it was not for nothing that at the head of the deputation which went to the Provisional Government on the question of the vote there stood Vera Figner, whose youth and whose later years were entirely given up to the freeing of Russia. . . . And now the vote! In its entirety? Is it really true that half the adult population of Russia will change from having no rights at all, to the possession of full rights? Alas! no. There are rumors that the wage of women and men's work will be equalized, and that right will triumph in this case also. And this, of course, will be a good thing, though the masculine half of the population which is fighting for the equalization of terms is not concerned with abstract justice, but with the possibility of getting rid of cheap labor. But however that may be, this equalization is necessary. The question is how deeply will this principle affect life as a whole. If it is observed in its full purity in the towns, will it reach the country also?"

"For it is not merely that a woman working in a factory or an office, in Government or private undertakings, receives the same return for it as a man who does the same work; even so she will be worse paid than a man, because her work is harder, because she has household work; and the rules of society being as now constituted, man does not condescend to the work of a woman. Compare the work of both sexes in the country districts. Let us leave on one side those places where the women do all the field work, and plow and mow. Let us take the larger part of wheat-producing Russia, where the man condescendingly takes on himself the 'higher' parts of agricultural work, plowing and mowing. But even here the woman does not escape field work, and she adds to this the care of the cattle, the preparation of food for the household, and the care of the children. She always in summer, but more especially in winter, works harder than a man. . . . Will the vote destroy this inequality? . . . No, of course not. The vote will not give women perfect equality. . . . Women of thought and feeling and inclinations is necessary, and this cannot be brought about as quickly as a change of Government. But the vote is a step on the road. The outward change will bring after it the inward change. And perhaps the admission of women to active political life is one of the most fruitful measures of our period of transition."

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STENOGRAPHERS, bookkeepers; desirable office positions; call personally. VAN TYN AGENCY, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES' FUTURE

"The English-Speaking Peoples." Their Future Relations and Joint International Obligations. By George Louis Beer, sometime lecturer in European history at Columbia University, etc. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$1.50 net.

In the course of a speech delivered on Feb. 7, 1917, Mr. Bonar Law stated: "The German Emperor has become a great Empire-builder, but, it is not his Empire that he is building." The vision that impelled this utterance was the unfolding of the mighty potentialities within the British colonies themselves, which their unprecedented response to the demands of their mother country had revealed. That a readjustment of the British Empire would be necessary at the conclusion of the war was then a foregone conclusion, for this intimate cooperation of the daughter states would weld that Empire into a more and more united whole, and would assuredly demand its rightful recognition.

Mr. Lloyd George, when speaking at the Imperial War Council in London, late in 1916, said in effect: "I regard this council as marking the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the Empire." Indeed the very calling of this Imperial Council was a momentous step, for it meant that for the first time in history India and the dominions were summoned to the councils of the Imperial Government, not merely in an advisory but in an executive capacity. In other words, the dominions are no longer looked upon as daughter states, but rather as sister nations; loyalty must henceforth therefore be expressed not to the mother country, but to the Empire as a whole. That this problem will not be one of the least confronting Great Britain after peace negotiations have been concluded, may be surmised from Lord Rosebery's words about the "arduous efforts" of a future peace conference, when he referred to "the almost more gigantic task of reorganizing the British Empire." Yet that problem must be solved.

In the United States today, Americans, in an ever-increasing number, are coming to realize that a policy of future isolation for the country is fraught with the gravest perils, while this recent development of the British Empire has rendered such an Anglo-American alliance as was proposed in '98 by Joseph Chamberlain utterly out of the question. It is the endeavor of Mr. Beer to explain the advisability and necessity of "a cooperative democratic alliance of all English-speaking peoples," from which may possibly in time be developed some new type of permanent political association, to insure and to safeguard the lasting peace of the world.

There is a story extant that Bismarck once was asked: "What is the greatest political fact of modern times?" His answer was: "The inherited and permanent fact that North America speaks English." Be that report authentic or not, it yet remains that the United States is not only a body politic, whose structure and cultural life spring from British origins that have determined the entire course of its evolution, but also that it has always been, and still is, an English-speaking country, and this vital fact implies more than at first sight appears. That is to say, although the population of the country is composed of many European strains, there is an essential and most telling unity in so far as the Caucasian native-born elements are concerned. This is the unity of language, and it has given to these Caucasians, born in the United States, a common bond of thought and aim, which does not differ in essentials from that of the other English-speaking peoples. So true indeed is this that the son of an emigrant into the United States finds himself at home in Canada, or Australia, or Great Britain, while he is very likely to feel a dejected stranger, should he roam back to his own ancestral gates in Continental Europe.

This really means that so complete is the Americanization that goes on in such a case, that it carries with it a performance an impregnation with those ideals which are the common intellectual heritage of all English-speaking peoples, and which find their natural expression in self-government, in the sacredness of individual rights with the authority of public opinion, and in the freedom from the harrowing trammels of the militaristic system.

Mr. Beer's solution of the problem rests upon the basis that America will never return to her "obscure creed" of isolation. Therefore, an intimate cooperation with the other English-speaking peoples will be found to be more and more essential. The chief burden of the tremendous problem of readjustment and reconstruction after the war will fall upon the United States and upon the British Commonwealth, because of their predominant financial power and other exceptional resources and supplies. Controlling, as they do, the world's sources of supply of gold, copper, tin, cotton, rubber, and wool, these peoples must in concert devise measures for their distribution in the most advantageous, efficient, and equitable manner. Moreover, they must be prepared to enforce their measures by right and adequate naval and military equipment. With the aid of comparatively small standing armies recruited from a manhood extensively trained to arms, their joint navies should be able not only to protect them, but to insure, as far as this is possible, the general peace of the world.

However, while security and the peace which accompanies it are essential to the world, these are but negative aims, and a foreign policy of security must also definitely make for liberty, which has indeed been the historic goal of all these peoples. Liberty must be the keynote of the

proposed association. If the alliance is to work the greatest good to the world. Thus can one dimly discern the vague outlines of some new and unprecedented form of political association which, though preserving to each part its full freedom, will yet permanently unite them, not only for the defense of their own common civilization and its ideals, but also in support of the liberty of all who shall ever be threatened by the sword of those who worship at the shrine of power in arms. Then, perchance, will be realized Wordsworth's vision:

"We must be free or die, who speak the tongue  
That Shakespeare spoke; the faith and morals hold  
That Milton held."

## AN ANTHOLOGY OF POETS OF CANADA

"Canadian Poets and Poetry." Chosen and edited by John W. Garvin, B. A. New York. Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$3 net.

Scarcely a generation ago a well-known Ontario educator publicly asserted that Canada would never have a worthy national literature until the country had freed itself from its colonial shackles. As this prophecy is reviewed in retrospect, it is seen to have been particularly unfortunate, because at the actual time of utterance half a score of Canadian poets already were "fingering the chords." And today, while Canada is justly prouder than ever before that it forms an integral part of the British Empire, a school of verse has arisen within its borders which would be no discredit to the literary genius of any other civilized people.

Moreover, the criticism of Judge Longley that "most of the poetry of our day seems to have buried itself in obscurity," by no means applicable to the Muse of Canada. Good artistry and clarity of diction pervade its utterances, and endow it with a freshness and a spontaneity which bespeak a true spirit of national independence. Some have thought that a poet's claim to renown rests solely on a mastery of outward form or technique, on a skill in phraseology, or on emphasis and sonority of verse. Important these features of the poet's art unquestionably are—and essential to success—but this outward shell is valueless unless it clothes a something greater than itself. Do the poems spring from the heart? What is their theme? Whence is derived their inspiration? The answer to these questions must be the criterion of Canadian poetry. Thus, it is not the fact that much of this verse from the soil of Canada is highly imaginative and descriptive, nor yet that some is even profoundly reflective, that would accord it greatness. Rather it is the mainspring of that style which should be emphasized, for words without body are of little worth. Hence it is especially good to find that the Dominion's poetry is both refined and elevated in its general tone, and that its themes are cognate to the phrasing. Some might think that the European war would have blighted this growing stripling, but it has only served to advance its growth, for hand in hand with the devastating tendencies of war has come a renaissance of poetry. Thus, though this school of verse drew its first breath from a simple love of nature, as youth has grown manhood the primitive inspiration also has matured. With the shedding of the country's blood a more intense interest in human and divine relationships has been aroused, almost perforce, in the consciousness of the people. Therefore, the brotherhood of man and man's kinship with God are found as the motifs of many of the later poems. As Tennyson has written: "Divine dissatisfaction and suffering are the altar stairs, whereby genius develops and bears goodly fruits." Truly the poetic conception which springs from the understanding which records a higher vision and a deeper realization of life must be aroused to gain a mastery of verse.

The honor of priority of publication of his poems belongs to Charles Sangster, who for this reason has been called the father of Canadian poetry. He was a poet born, but his natural bent was hampered by a lack of education and but limited reading. For his opportunities he achieved notably and almost from the first he was regarded by writers in Britain, in the United States, and in Canada as a poet of no mean order. But to Charles Mair, whose work was published about ten years later than Sangster's, is generally accorded the distinction of being the first of the poets of the nature school. He was, that is to say, the first to deal with Canadian nature in the manner of Keats and the other classic poets and without doubt he played an important part in influencing the verse of Lampson and the elder Roberts. Charles Mair and Isabella Valencía Crawford, whose best work was written in the early '80s of last century, were the first to raise the standard of Canadian poetry to greatness.

Mr. Garvin has selected for this book some 50 poets with their representative poems. The extracts given are preceded in each case by a short biographical sketch and a few critical notes culled from a large variety of sources. There is a wide divergence of style and quality exemplified, but there is little that has not distinct merit. Perhaps Bliss Carman rises to greater heights as a nature poet than any other of his Canadian brothers. His strength and versatility are unquestionable, and it must surely be only a matter of time before he is generally recognized as possessing a really remarkable genius. Excelling Carman, however, in point of forceful vigor and genuine and fervid poetic energy, though not equalling him in imaginative diction, is George Frederic Cameron.

The work is one of more than common interest, and will appeal to a large class of readers.

## A LITERARY CAUSERIE

With the recent publication of a volume giving the history of Cooperstown, N. Y., much new light has been shed upon the environment in which James Fenimore Cooper grew up and lived most of the time that he was in the United States. It renews the impression which never should be allowed to fade from memory of the baronial and feudal aspects of society in the State of New York to be found well on into the Nineteenth Century, and especially noticeable in regions along the Hudson between Manhattan and Albany, and from Albany west in the mid-ter of the interior counties. Neither New England on the east nor Pennsylvania in the south nor Ohio on the west had such large estates, such retinues of servants, and such assumed superiority of individuals over the mass of pioneer settlers as the Dutch patroons displayed, or as individuals like Sir William Johnson and William Cooper asserted.

Considering, then, the structure of society in which Young Cooper was reared, it was not surprising that he found in Sir Walter Scott and the sort of fiction Scott produced the partial, if not complete, model for his own work. He became a romanticist because he grew up in a community which fostered the romantic conception of life, one where adventure was a normal part of the people's existence, where the will of a great landowner—his father—was practically the law. The realism that democracy, social propaganda, debates on issues of justice and liberty, and other phases of community life in a diversified town bring today, did not exist for him. He sought his subjects as an author in the clash between the aborigines and the settlers or in the stirring life of the sea, and not in the tragedies and comedies of his neighbors' lives. And he did this despite the fact, as this latest book on Cooperstown shows, that he was surrounded by human beings, an artist with depth as a thinker on fundamental aspects of moral law and its transgression. Cooper grew up in a semi-feudal community and patriarchal family where authority was imposed from above; and in his personal reactions he was assertive, dogmatic, contentious and sensitive to criticism.

When the critic comes to account for the failure of many of the earliest of the authors of the United States to leave any adequate record behind them, either in the form of fiction or in diaries or in journals, of the seething life of social adjustment which was going on in the colonies and in the new nation, he often has to attribute it to reasons quite other than those which influenced Cooper. With many of the writers it was due to a greater interest in things heavenly than earthly. Their main intellectual interests were theological and metaphysical and not sociological or economic. As politicians they were more concerned with the form of government and preservation of political rights than they were with the ends of government and with social justice. Besides, ethical standards of church law and social conventions forbade anything like frank description of actual conditions of life in communities or in homes. Both Poe and Hawthorne ventured tentatively to challenge the temper of the time, and suffered the penalties of their temerity. Even to this hour it is not the desire of many Americans to have the truth told, if it is unpleasant to contemplate; and a majority of the publishers of books and periodicals keep this fact in mind. It was not until Miss Mary E. Wilkins came to write frankly of the rural New England community that certain by-products of the inhibited life of the New England woman on the farm began to find a chronicler; and she had not had many imitators, though the changes wrought by immigration and the exodus of the natives to the manufacturing towns and the cities have complicated rather than simplified the problems of living for the women of the section.

Whatever Cooper's limitations as a man and as a social chronicler, his high art as a story-teller remains. Like Poe, he has always been rated higher by Europeans than by his own countrymen. Balzac and Turgeneff were not amateur critics, and they paid him homage as one who had taught them much about the art of narrative and imaginative reconstruction of past periods of history. Cooper achieved a triumph where many men fail. He made classics for both adults and youth. The Boy Scout of 1917 and his father alike fall under the spell of "The Last of the Mohicans." You cannot say the same of Hawthorne or Washington Irving's masterpiece, Cooper's closest competitor in this triumph worked in quite a different field, history. But Francis Parkman, like Fenimore Cooper, was a fine stylist, with a graphic touch, a love of adventure and the capacity to visualize

the combat of man with nature and of the Caucasian and the Red Indian in the early stages of colonization of North America. There was no aroma of the pedant's study about Parkman's depiction of the invasion of Canada by the French and the interchange of amity and enmity between aborigines and invaders and between Saxon and Gaul. He had personally visited the yet wild, or partially civilized, regions over which the contending hosts had marched. Champlain and Nicolet were to him as real personages as the Mathers and Endicotts of the Puritan commonwealth, where his own forbears grew up. Consequently, he wrote history as if it were romance, just as Cooper wrote romance as if it were history.

Twentieth Century United States has no craftsmen working either in historical romance or romantic history who can compare with Cooper and Parkman. Yale bred the one, Harvard the other. But the departments of literature of these universities are not training men of equal parts today. They each have able historians on their faculties and among their graduates; but they write after the Germanic manner and not in accordance with the Gallic or best British-American tradition. Possibly in the future it will be different. "Made in Germany" is not going to be stamped on so many American scholars' work in the future.

## FRENCH NOTES

PARIS, France.—In "Les diverses familles spirituelles de la France," M. Maurice Barrès shows great variety of intellectual and ethical points of view, all of which have furnished a variety of motives for the great sacrifice which the youth of France have made on behalf of their country. A multiplicity of voices sounds in the one grand harmony.

"Villes meurtries de Belgique." In four volumes, by Emile Verhaeren and MM. L. Dumont-Wilden, Pierre Nothomb and Jules Desbrière, is published by Van Den. The authors of these monographs on Belgian towns, most of them martyred by the war, are Belgians. They speak of what they have known and loved and this is a good recommendation for the series. Antwerp, Malines, and Liège were done by Emile Verhaeren. M. Dumont-Wilden is responsible for Brussels. He has also contributed an historical and artistic description of Louvain. To M. Pierre Nothomb falls Bruges, Ghent and the tragic cities of Ypres, Neuport, and Dixmude. Jules Desbrière discourses of the Walloon towns. Each of the little books is illustrated by good photographic reproductions.

"Un pâtre du Cantal," by P. Besson. Is written by a shepherd of Auvergne with a love of nature and a power of describing it not unworthy of a Fabre.

"Dans les remous de la bataille," by Madame Isabelle Raimbaud, is the story of the flight of a population before the invaders. Madame Raimbaud left the Ardennes with her family and took refuge in Rheims. She was there during the German occupation and the arrival of the French troops. She writes simply, but her narrative is moving in the extreme.

Mme. la Vicomtesse de Roquette-Buisson has translated a delightful story of a child, the author of which is Carl Spitteler, the famous Swiss author who has stood so courageously for the cause of France in German Switzerland. The French title of the book is "Les Petites Misogynes."

## ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—In "The Intermixture of Races in Asia Minor," published for the British Academy by Humphrey Milford, Sir William M. Ramsay presents to his readers a picture of Asia Minor as a country in which races are so indeterminate that it is impossible to construct an ethnographical map of it. To partition the country satisfactorily is therefore made a very difficult task, for no lines of nationality can be said to exist. The book is a reprint of a paper read before the British Academy.

In "The United States and the War," published by Allen & Unwin, G. V. Seldes takes as his theme the attitude of President Wilson, which has been generally misunderstood by English people. In 1914 the President, he maintains, was not prepared to abandon America's traditional policy of isolation from European affairs. From the outbreak of the war it took him some time to see the trend of events, but once he had grasped it he seized upon every event of the war to drive home his lesson; he set before the people of the United States a new purpose; he drove home their ancient idealisms and demanded that they be realized. But the direction of his work was simply and solely to prepare the United States for war.

"Progress and History" is the title of a series of essays arranged and edited by F. G. Marvin, and published by the Oxford University Press. The editor contributes essays on "The Idea of Progress" and "Science," and Principal L. P. Jacks one upon "Moral Progress." All the essays in the volume, which is a sequel to "The Unity of Western Civilization," published two years ago, are by well-known writers.

"My Life and Work" is the title given by Edmund K. Muspratt, who was at one time pro-chancellor of Liverpool University, to his autobiography, which is published by John Lane. Muspratt was a pupil of Pestalozzi in the days when a chemical laboratory was a great rarity. It was not till the middle of the Nineteenth Century that the Pharmaceutical Society and the Royal College of Chemistry



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from "Alexander Hamilton," by William S. Culbertson. Yale University Press, publishers

Alexander Hamilton, from a painting by John Trumbull, in the School of the Fine Arts, Yale University

opened their laboratories, and it was necessary for students to carry on their study at the few private laboratories of which England could then boast. Chemistry as a subject was practically ignored by the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge, while in London there was only the Royal Institution, made famous by Michael Faraday's lectures.

The prevailing ideal in Frederick J. Gould's "British Education After the War," published by Watts, is "Service." The author, who is an advocate of coeducation and small classes, pleads for "organization of sincerity and originality," and he strives to show that "service of family, country and empire, based on industry, inspired by history, and perpetually mindful of the claims of the larger circle of humanity, should be the objective of educationists."

Unusual interest attaches to this year's issue, by Mitchell, of the Newspaper Press Directory and Advertiser's Guide. In ordinary times each fresh issue presents little in the way of novelty to distinguish it from its predecessors; a few new ventures may be chronicled and the names of a few old friends may be missed, but the issue for 1917 has a pathetic story to tell of 89 newspapers whose publication has been suspended during the past year. During the same period 165 newspapers in the British Isles were compelled to increase their price. This work of reference is not only a guide to the British newspaper world, it contains numerous articles on matters connected with the press, among them articles upon the commercial opportunities offered by the Overseas Dominions and upon the trend of the newspaper of today.

In "Across Asia Minor on Foot," published by Blackwoods, W. J. Childs describes a journey taken along two great highways from Samson on the Black Sea to Bagdad. To the author must have a romance the feeling of which he communicates to his readers, but the Bagdad road in particular had for him an irresistible attraction, for upon it he saw "the highway life of a wide eastern country devoid of railways; strange wheeled vehicles, caravans, peasants, beggars, gypsies, smugglers, soldiers, dervishes, prisoners in chains. All that I heard and saw made me wish to go farther, to go southward across the mountains till at last I should come to Syria and the Mediterranean." Wherever Mr. Childs goes he takes the reader with him and shows him how to enjoy travel on a road.

Another volume of the "Makers of the Nineteenth Century" series is announced for publication in England by Constables. The memoir of "Diaz," by David Hannay, contains an introductory chapter in which the author traces the evolution of Mexico to the days when Porfirio Diaz commenced his public career.

Heinemann announces that Swinburne's unpublished works, both in prose and verse, will shortly be issued by him in a series of volumes. The first volume will contain the posthumous poems, covering a period of 50 years; these poems, so far as possible, will be given in chronological order, and Mr. Gosse has written an introduction in which he describes the history of the more important pieces. That Swinburne had left a considerable number of unpublished writings was well known in literary circles. Some of these have been privately printed, but so few copies exist that they will some day no doubt realize high prices. All these writings are being brought together under the joint editorship of Mr. Gosse and Mr. Thomas J. Wise.

## AN INTERPRETATION OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON

"Alexander Hamilton." An essay. By William S. Culbertson, Ph. D. Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn. \$1 net.

There is more than occasionally noticeable among a certain class of people a tendency habitually to disparage the motives and aims of any public character whom they may happen to have chosen as a fitting subject for their declamation, while another class will as often unalloyedly praise every policy or even minor activity of their favorites, refusing persistently to see the most glaring flaw or fault. It is, therefore, with pleasure that one reads an essay written with the intention of interpreting, solely from the standpoint of his own papers and public utterances, the life work of so great an American as Alexander Hamilton. Indeed, such an attempt is doubly welcome, because it not only helps to show the influence which has been exerted over our modern problems by the fundamental issues that were met and solved in the first years of the Union's existence, but it also reawakens a profound sense of gratitude for the courage and wisdom exemplified by those great statesmen in laying so broadly their foundation stones of policy.

This essay by Dr. Culbertson won the John A. Porter prize at Yale University in 1910. It gives the impression of being very carefully elaborated and compiled in a thoroughly scholarly manner. Throughout its pages the author emphasizes the central thought of Hamilton's life and work, namely nationalism, and he insists that it is the failure to grasp this fundamental characteristic of his political and economic thinking that has caused even many of his extreme partisans as well as his bitter enemies to misinterpret his actions.

It is perhaps unavoidable in such a treatise as this one that the author should quote somewhat freely from his model's writings and from the studies and opinions of others along the same line. Indeed, the prolific quotations indicate a vast amount of most intensive reading, but they also necessarily impart to the essay somewhat the character of a mere compilation. Some of the sentiments thus quoted sound strangely modern and others almost unbelievably antiquated. For instance, when urging the necessity of the people being "neither 'Greek nor Trojan,' but American," it might be a later-day President who was speaking, but when, as a stalwart opponent of the westward march of progress and settlement, he argues that it is detrimental to the true and best ideal of nationalism, one stops to marvel that the century has truly brought abundant changes.

Dr. Culbertson specifically states that he has avoided either biography or history, and the reader who should dip into these pages with the hope of finding therein a narrative of historical events would be sorely disappointed. One might rather describe the essay as an attempt to discover the mainspring of Hamilton's policy from an intimate discussion of his theory of society. It is not therefore as a prejudiced adherent or as a biased opponent of Hamilton's public acts that Dr. Culbertson writes, but rather, as he himself says: "This essay is addressed to those who are interested in knowing the relation of Hamilton to one of the great historic movements of the Nineteenth Century."

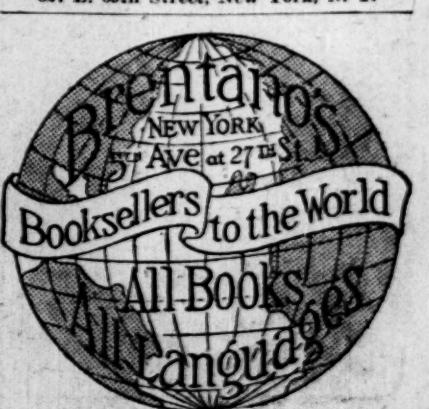
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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Valley of Decision

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE manner in which the human mind ordinarily arrives at its decisions, clearly indicates the universal need of a demonstrable understanding of divine Principle. Some question arises to be determined on one side or the other. The human mind indolently evades the mental toll necessary to gain the guidance of Principle; and, willing to lean upon anything appreciable to the senses, it asks advice of this one or that one, and ends by basing its decision upon the evidence of material sense. This accounts for the necessity of revising many decisions which, although they are supposed to have settled a given question, are found, because of their false basis, to have settled nothing at all, unless it be the certain multiplication of questions that must follow after a wrong decision.

The metaphysics of Christian Science show that decisions, instead of mastering questions or conditions external to consciousness, as they are supposed to do, are actually processes of thought which master the consciousness which arrives at the decision; that outward conditions are subject to the concepts held by the human mind, and that decision can only determine whether a right or a wrong concept shall prevail in thought. "Your decisions," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 392 of Science and Health, "will master you, whichever direction they take." Decision is literally the cutting off or the cutting short of debate or questioning; and the individual development of the spiritual quality of resolution "that endureth to the end," depends exactly upon the habitual tendency of consciousness to cut short the arguments of personal sense; else its inclination toward the evil and unreal excludes from consciousness the true reasoning based upon divine Principle, which therefore leads to harmony.

In the absolute reality of being, and there is no other being, there is but one right way. There can be no questioning or argument, for all is settled, complete, perfect, resting upon divine

Principle. There is no contest to be terminated, no uncertainty to be dispelled by certainty, since the dualism of right and wrong is unknown to divine Mind and its idea. Divine Mind holds and unfolds every activity in the perfect order and unity of good. No mistake can occur, for the reason that no idea can be separated from its Principle.

On the plane of human belief or unreality there seems to be just the opposite condition. Because the human mind is constantly depressed by a sense of uncertainty, or by the inevitable results of its wrong choice, there are, as the prophet Joel declared, "Multitudes, multitudes in the valley of decision." In the ratio, however, that spiritual sense guides consciousness to grasp something of the underlying Principle of true being, the certainty of good, the unreality of evil, as it cuts off the arguments of the unreal material sense, it finds that, as the prophet continued, "the day of the Lord is near in the valley of decision." The judgment of Truth, although it brings inevitable destruction to every error, brings at the same time light and strength to consciousness as it takes the side of Spirit and thereby terminates the contest between good and evil beliefs.

The foundation of unhesitating decision can be nothing less than a scientific understanding of God. Gethsemane's humility declaring, "Not as I will, but as thou wilt," demonstrated this understanding. The decision to let divine will govern, settled the contest between good and evil. Love and hate, life and death, Pilate, wavering between his fear of Caesar's will, and his contempt for the evident hatred of an exasperated hierarchy, decided in favor of indeterminate material sense and settled nothing at all, except the inevitable, cumulative tumult and terror of materiality deciding against the right.

The decision of corporeal sense appeared for the moment to be the master of good; but the evil decision had in fact only mastered the minds which

yielded to the arguments of evil. Because materiality is nothing but a lie about Spirit, it cuts itself off from Principle; so materiality had determined the impotence of its own hatred and the baselessness of its belief that Life could be terminated by death. Right asserted itself, as it always must, or, more exactly, right was not in the least deflected from its perfect adjustment to divine Principle.

The final demonstration of Jesus the Christ was possible because he had daily, as he went about his Father's business, decided all things on God's side. This habitual inclination toward Spirit made him unhesitating as the increasingly intense questions rose before him for his decision according to Truth. The way of the Christ permits not one wavering moment's acknowledgment of evil or matter as a reality. On page 463 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "To decide quickly as to the proper treatment of error—whether error is manifested in forms of sickness, sin, or death—is the first step towards destroying error. Our Master treated error through Mind."

All human affairs are but the expression of concepts held by the human mind. However material may seem the problem needing settlement, the decision actually occurs in mind as between the differing concepts formulated in and never separated from that mind. The human mind cannot decide a spiritual question. Spiritual realities are already determined according to Principle and are permanent. The human mind being a false concept, is proved unreal as spiritual sense guides men to take the side of Spirit and learn how Principle has already disposed the point. But concerning human concepts and questions arising therefrom, decisions will become uniformly relatively right, as against relative wrong, in just the ratio that the scientific understanding of divine Principle displaces the human mind.

The harmony of human lives recedes or advances according to the habitual daily yielding to the arguments of material sense, or by resolute adherence to spiritual truths. Those decisions which are based upon material sense, together with the ensuing results, are, however, as unreal as is the mind which makes them. But every decision, even in little human things, on the side nearest spiritual right, effaces the human mind, by that much, and spiritual perception reaches the realization of permanent harmony. Mrs. Eddy writes, "The point for each one to decide is, whether it is mortal mind or immortal Mind that is causative." (Science and Health, p. 195.)

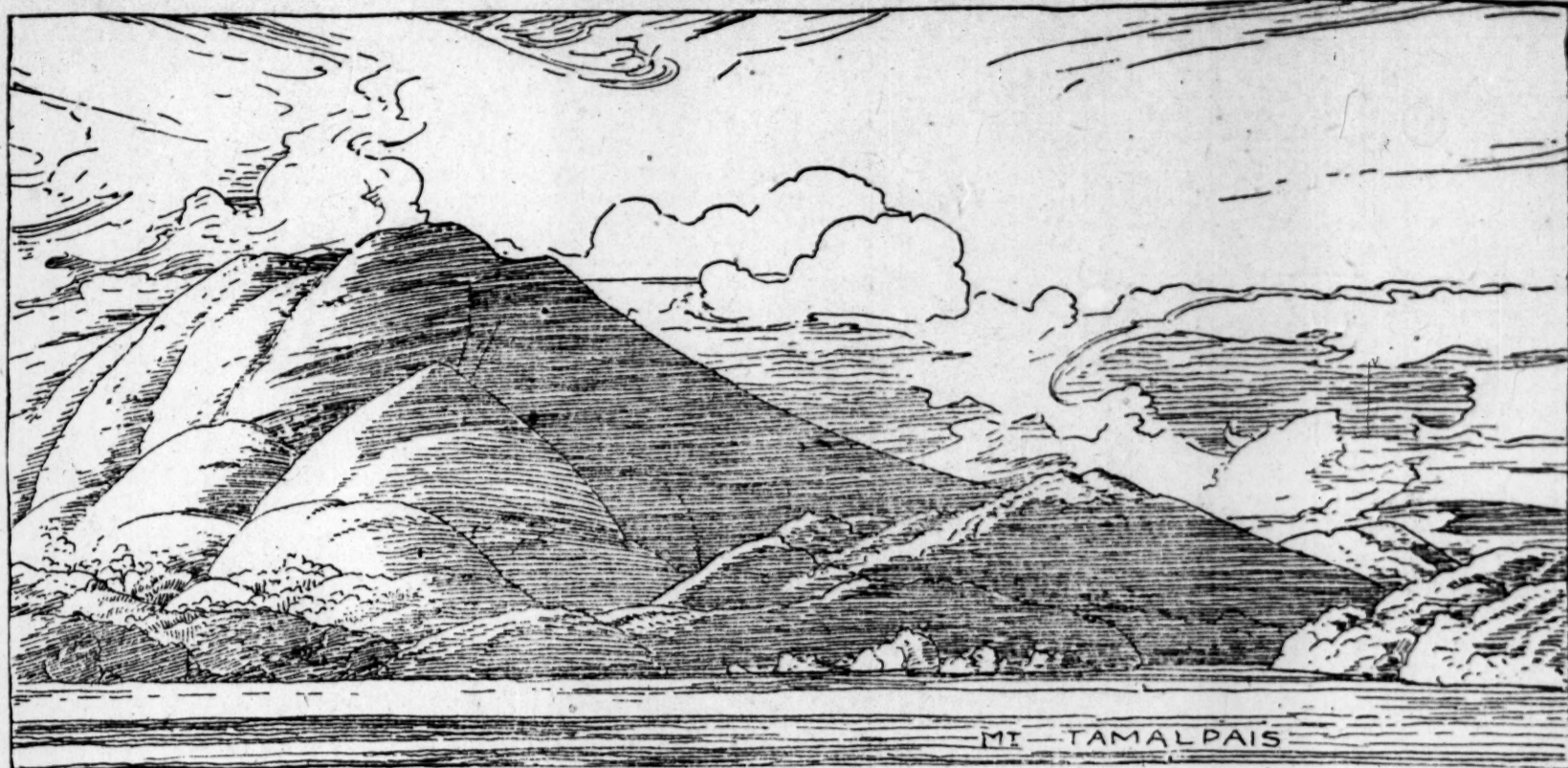
## The Corn Lies Flat

Morn . . .  
Over the path scattered,  
Over the furrows battered,  
The corn  
Lies flat.  
Helpless and dead,  
Silent stalk on stalk, ear on ear!  
Gently the breeze pats,  
A silver drop  
From a heavily laden top;  
But nothing stirs anywhere.  
See! There a blue flower sticks  
Its curly head between the stalks;  
Another here, another there,  
So many . . . nay,  
As thick as pins in a cushion are they.  
And in and out,  
And round about  
Chatter and mock,  
Flit and dart a flock  
Of sparrows gray. . . .

But hark!  
A lark,  
Shy of the earth,  
Up in the sky betimes,  
Dizzily chanting the day's birth!  
With his trills and thrills  
The air he fills!  
He climbs and climbs;  
—René De Clercq (tr. from the Flemish by Jethro Bithell).

Writing of Galicia, Harry A. Franck says, in "Four Months Afoot in Spain," that only by a great effort of the imagination could one comprehend that this also was Spain. "Switzerland, perhaps, but never a part and portion of the same country with the sear, stretched uplands of Castile, the sandy deserts of Andalusia, with its osseous and all but treeless La Mancha. The division line between Europe and Africa was meant surely to be the Pyrenees and this Cantabrian range rather than the Mediterranean. When darkness settled down I halted at a jumbled stone hamlet, where payment was refused except for the few cents' worth of peasant fare I ate. For my bed, was spread in an open stable a bundle of newly threshed wheat-straw that was longer than myself."

"To enumerate the details of life and landscape here is merely to tell by contrast what the rest of Spain is not. The inhabitants were in the highest degree laconic, as taciturn as the central and southern Spaniards is garulous, self-conscious to the point of bashfulness, a characteristic as uncommon in the rest of the country as among the Jews or Arabs. . . . In appearance, be the inspection not too close, this mountain people well deserves the outworn epithet 'picturesque.' The women young and old wore on their heads large kerchiefs



Mount Tamalpais, California

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Mount Tamalpais seems to hold in Northern California a position a little like that of Fujiyama in Japan. Although its outline lacks the symmetry of the Oriental peak, one is in the same way conscious of its presence; for, at any rate as far as San Francisco Bay is concerned, it dominates the landscape in whatever part of that fascinating series of wandering inlets one may happen to be, with its imposing presence.

Perhaps it is partly the nature of the foothills out of which it rises that help the parallel; those yellow rolling hills—one had almost said "rollicking"—that are here bossed and patterned with the close-grown and swarthy emerald of live-oak, and the tawny bronze of gum trees, are such amusingly close counterparts of the gay and tufted domes which one sees

over and over again in the hundred views of Fuji, and many another print of the later Japanese.

But it is not only in such outward signs that one sees resemblances. Socially, too, the mountains are admirably alike. There are the "hikers," for instance. From early on Saturday until well on into Sunday, by day and night, the trails that wind about amongst the heavily wooded valleys of the foothills are alive with merry throngs. From all about, and especially from San Francisco they come, the well-bronzed trampers of the mountain, boys and girls, men and women, rucksack on back and as little use as may be, tramping up, up, for a few drafts of mountain air, a wide view, and the sunrise.

It is not always, as Ruskin points out, that the dwellers of the hills have any

appreciation of their beauty, and Tamalpais is fortunate in this regard. The praise of it on such pilgrimages ascends to the grave rocks of the summit in a continuous murmur of delight and happiness. Tamalpais is admired as few mountains are, for it is not burdened with the rather hectic admiration of the tourist, but the affectionate regard of life-long friends nurtured with walking distance of its kindly knees. And this is perhaps its

chiefest charm: it is not a show-place or a seventh wonder of the world—a position so difficult to live up to—but an essentially democratic institution, of the West western.

On the Friday morning we left before dawn, after five o'clock, and for nearly four hours were passing through the forest, here known as that of Alamazorra, over the highest hills and the most difficult paths we had yet seen. . . . In ascending we often required the help of all eight men to drag the palanquin up to the top. The villages in the heart of these vast woods are few and far between. Our halting-place for breakfast consisted merely of three or four woodcutters' huts in a few square yards of cleared ground.

"For a considerable distance our way lay along a most romantic looking stream, whose course was broken by great masses and shelves of rock, reminding me of Welsh river scenery. Often in the higher parts of the road, where the rivers down in the gorges were hidden by the dense masses of wood, we could hear the roar of waters in the otherwise profound stillness of the forest. At the chief pass in this chain of hills we passed a tremendous cliff of rock, which rises sheer out of the valley to a height of nearly two thousand feet, certainly one of the grandest natural objects I had ever seen. This stupendous mass is called Andriambavibe, 'Great Princess'; the large trees on the summit looked like mere bushes, seen from below.

"The profusion and luxuriance of vegetation was very extraordinary. There appeared to be few trees of great girth, but their height was considerable, especially in the valleys. High over all the other trees shot up the tall trunks of many varieties of palms, with their graceful crown of feathery leaves. A dense undergrowth of shrubs, tree-ferns, and dwarf palms made in many places a green twilight, while overhead the branches were interlaced and bound together by countless creeping and climbing plants, whose rope-like tendrils crossed in all directions and made a labyrinth which it was impossible to pass through. Occasionally we came across large trees in flower, giving a glorious mass of color. With these exceptions, however, flowers were comparatively few; and during subsequent journeys I have found that it is true in Madagascar, what Dr. Alfred R. Wallace has pointed out as characteristic of all tropical countries, viz. that in the tropics are not to be found great masses of floral color; for these, one must go to the temperate zones; foliage, overpowering in its luxuriance and endless variety, is indeed to be found in the tropics, but not the large extent of color given by heather, buttercups, primroses, or a field of poppies.

"The orchids, however, were very abundant. Wherever a fallen tree hung across the path, there they found a lodging place, and beautified the decaying trunks with their exquisite waxy flowers of pink and white. Although what has just been said of wild flowers is true on the whole, there were a considerable number to be seen, if carefully looked for. My bearers soon perceived how interested I was in their novel and curious forms, and brought to me all the different varieties they could find, so that in the evening my palanquin contained a collection.

"In some parts of the woods the different species of bamboo give quite a distinct character to the vistas. Some of them shoot up in one long slender jointed stem, with fringes of delicate leaves, and hang over the paths like enormous whips. Another kind, a climbing species, with stems no thicker than a quill, clothes the lower trees with a dense mantle of pale green drapery. As we got into the higher and cooler parts of the forest, numbers of the trees had long pendant masses of feathery gray

lichen, a species of Usnea, giving them a venerable appearance, and reminding me of the opening lines of Longfellow's 'Evangeline':

"This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks, Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight, Stand like Druids of old, with voices sad and prophetic.

Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms."

On the Ruins of Our Schemes

We mount to heaven mostly on the ruins of our cherished schemes, finding our failures our successes.—A. Bronson Alcott.

Two Freedoms

There are two freedoms—the false, where a man is free to do what he likes; and the true, where a man is free to do what he ought.—Canon Kingsley.

Madagascar Woods

In recording his observations as a naturalist in Madagascar, James Sibree writes as follows about one day's journey:

"On the Friday morning we left before dawn, after five o'clock, and for nearly four hours were passing through the forest, here known as that of Alamazorra, over the highest hills and the most difficult paths we had yet seen. . . . In ascending we often required the help of all eight men to drag the palanquin up to the top. The villages in the heart of these vast woods are few and far between. Our halting-place for breakfast consisted merely of three or four woodcutters' huts in a few square yards of cleared ground.

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"In some parts of the woods the different species of bamboo give quite a distinct character to the vistas. Some of them shoot up in one long slender jointed stem, with fringes of delicate leaves, and hang over the paths like enormous whips. Another kind, a climbing species, with stems no thicker than a quill, clothes the lower trees with a dense mantle of pale green drapery. As we got into the higher and cooler parts of the forest, numbers of the trees had long pendant masses of feathery gray

lichen, a species of Usnea, giving them a venerable appearance, and reminding me of the opening lines of Longfellow's 'Evangeline':

"This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks, Bearded with moss, and in garments green, indistinct in the twilight, Stand like Druids of old, with voices sad and prophetic.

Stand like harpers hoar, with beards that rest on their bosoms."

On the Ruins of Our Schemes

We mount to heaven mostly on the ruins of our cherished schemes, finding our failures our successes.—A. Bronson Alcott.

Two Freedoms

There are two freedoms—the false, where a man is free to do what he likes; and the true, where a man is free to do what he ought.—Canon Kingsley.

Madagascar Woods

In recording his observations as a naturalist in Madagascar, James Sibree writes as follows about one day's journey:

"On the Friday morning we left before dawn, after five o'clock, and for nearly four hours were passing through the forest, here known as that of Alamazorra, over the highest hills and the most difficult paths we had yet seen. . . . In ascending we often required the help of all eight men to drag the palanquin up to the top. The villages in the heart of these vast woods are few and far between. Our halting-place for breakfast consisted merely of three or four woodcutters' huts in a few square yards of cleared ground.

"For a considerable distance our way lay along a most romantic looking stream, whose course was broken by great masses and shelves of rock, reminding me of Welsh river scenery. Often in the higher parts of the road, where the rivers down in the gorges were hidden by the dense masses of wood, we could hear the roar of waters in the otherwise profound stillness of the forest. At the chief pass in this chain of hills we passed a tremendous cliff of rock, which rises sheer out of the valley to a height of nearly two thousand feet, certainly one of the grandest natural objects I had ever seen. This stupendous mass is called Andriambavibe, 'Great Princess'; the large trees on the summit looked like mere bushes, seen from below.

"The profusion and luxuriance of vegetation was very extraordinary. There appeared to be few trees of great girth, but their height was considerable, especially in the valleys. High over all the other trees shot up the tall trunks of many varieties of palms, with their graceful crown of feathery leaves. A dense undergrowth of shrubs, tree-ferns, and dwarf palms made in many places a green twilight, while overhead the branches were interlaced and bound together by countless creeping and climbing plants, whose rope-like tendrils crossed in all directions and made a labyrinth which it was impossible to pass through. Occasionally we came across large trees in flower, giving a glorious mass of color. With these exceptions, however, flowers were comparatively few; and during subsequent journeys I have found that it is true in Madagascar, what Dr. Alfred R. Wallace has pointed out as characteristic of all tropical countries, viz. that in the tropics are not to be found great masses of floral color; for these, one must go to the temperate zones; foliage, overpowering in its luxuriance and endless variety, is indeed to be found in the tropics, but not the large extent of color given by heather, buttercups, primroses, or a field of poppies.

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FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, AUG. 1, 1917

## EDITORIALS

### Nero's Fiddle

THERE is an old proverb to the effect that time is money. In days of war, however, the words assume a grimmer meaning. It is then that time becomes life. Such a lesson should be better learned, and be learned promptly by those who are responsible, in any way, for the direction of the affairs of the United States at the present moment. This does not mean, for an instant, that the President and those about him are not fully conscious of the gravity of their charge, and are not straining every nerve to be worthy of that charge. It does not mean that there are not innumerable men, in Congress and in the public service, who realize to the full their responsibilities, and who are doing their utmost to fulfill those responsibilities. But it does mean that there are, in Congress and out of Congress, influences, daily and hourly at work, whose object is to frustrate the efforts of the loyal workers, and to play into the hands of those who are enemies to the state. Some of those who have yielded themselves servants to this course are fully conscious of whom they obey, but there are others who are simply the playthings of suggestions, scattered through the press and spread by rumor, with the intent of paralyzing in one way or another the country's effort to be worthy of itself.

There is no necessity to go into specific examples. The facts stand naked and unshamed before the world; and whether the guilty can be named or whether they cannot, whether the full measure of individual responsibility can be attributed or whether it cannot, makes little difference. One day, if such things go on, the country is going to take an accounting with its stewards, and, if the occasion is offered, it is to be suspected that the accounting will be as strict as that of the stewards in the parable of the talents. It is easily possible for the stewards to find all the excuses of the guests bidden to a certain marriage feast, but the facts remain that after the United States has been for months in a state of war, matters which were declared to be of pressing importance when that state of war was declared, are still awaiting settlement. Now, in the ordinary affairs of life, time is money. When in a great business corporation there is unlimited delay, there is an equally unlimited loss of money. It must not be forgotten, however, that war is the most expensive business in which any country can embark, and therefore, that the delay in the present instance has already cost untold millions of dollars, which are the very least part of the calculable loss.

What this means can be reduced quite as easily from terms of gold and silver to terms of flesh and blood. The Central Powers are making a tremendous effort to withstand the coalition of the Allies. The longer the delay, the more far distant must be the day of peace; the more unnecessary the waste of time, and the more unnecessary the waste of human life. Let there not be any mistake whatever on this subject. The delay in the settlement of all the necessary preliminaries for the waging of an active campaign represents not merely the loss of millions of dollars, but the unnecessary loss of untold numbers of lives, and the cumulation of a correspondingly unnecessary amount of sorrow and suffering. A single instance is sufficient to prove this.

In the old days, it was stated that the eyes of an army were its cavalry. Today, all this is changed. The eyes of an army are its aeroplanes. On the possession of a sufficiency of aeroplanes rest all the preliminary stages of a battle, with its corresponding salvage or waste of life. Whether, when the infantry jump the parapet, and rush to the attack, the artillery preparation has been sufficient to silence the enemy's guns, and to make his trenches untenable, depends upon the active search of the aeroplanes. It is evident, therefore, that on the preliminary artillery preparation depends the lives of the assaulting columns, and that the thoroughness of this preparation is in turn dependent upon the multiplicity of aeroplanes. One thing which might have been done from the very first was to increase with the utmost rapidity the number of the allied air squadrons. It was not necessary to wait for the discovery of a later and more perfect model; that will come all in good time. What was necessary was that the utmost effort should have been put forth to pour across the Atlantic such a quantity of aeroplanes as would have helped to make the work of the British and French troops more and more terribly effective, while the armies of the United States were being mustered for the fight. It was true that the United States troops could not be transported immediately, and could not, in any way, for months be in a position to take the field. But, by the most selfish reasoning, it is equally clear that the more complete the work done by their allies, while the battalions of the United States were being recruited and their transports got ready, the less must be the blood tax extracted on their arrival. Not only this, but the more men saved to the allied cause, the greater would be the volume of the united attack when it was launched. Therefore, by reason of loyalty to the armies of its allies, to say nothing of the protection of its own armies, there should not have been one moment of delay in reinforcing the allied airships by the greatest numbers of airships that could be sent to their assistance.

It is precisely the same all along the line. A considerable army of United States troops is gathering in France. The safety of that army depends on effective transport service and on the volume of the commissariat service. As it is, neither the transports, the submarine chasers, nor the freighters have been built, nor have steps for safeguarding the national food resources been taken. A stream of words goes on, but that is all that happens, in spite of the fact that on the proper feeding of the armies and people of France and the United Kingdom depends the safety of the troops of the United States

which have already been landed in France, and whose units are being added to all the time.

Nor is it only through delay that the safety of the United States troops is being neglected in the ways already mentioned. In a score of underhand ways efforts are being made to jeopardize this further without the hand which sets the trap being discovered. There are other ways, for instance, of increasing Mr. Hoover's difficulties than that of holding up the authorization of his office. It is as possible to encourage the waste of food, in perfect safety, as it is to omit to do anything to promote food preservation. There are agencies at work, subtle beyond words, that would not hesitate to take advantage of such means as these, and there is not the least reason to suppose that advantage is not being taken of them to the full. Take the single question of war prohibition. It is claimed by the drink interests that only an insignificant one per cent of the food of the country is wasted by them. Still one per cent of the food of 100,000,000 people is the food of 1,000,000 people a day, a simple sum in arithmetic, the significance of which seems to have been overlooked by the Simple Simons of drink arithmetic. The food of 1,000,000 people a day would feed an army of 1,000,000 men at the front, and this by accepting the childish and transparent fictions of the drink interests at their face value. If at any time, therefore, there should be a shortage of food at the front, the people of the United States will do well to remember that, on the showing of the drink interests themselves, the food of 1,000,000 men is being wasted every day in the United States. In which case, the drink stewards may discover that the country does not share their view of the insignificant.

It is, of course, the old story. Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, and there have been dozens of Neros, Roman and otherwise, who have fiddled since, and are fiddling today. It is surely about time that the country took the fiddle and something else into its own hands, if the war is to be brought to an end, as it can be brought to an end, before the close of winter.

### Repudiation of the "Pork" Bill

At a time when the Treasury Department of the United States is contemplating the issue of another great war loan, when the raising of sufficient revenues to meet the extraordinary financial demands upon the Government constitutes one of the most serious and pressing of the Nation's problems; when the resources of the country are being combed with the view of discovering hitherto untouched taxable values—on the eve of another campaign for popular bond subscriptions—the majority in Congress offers a rivers and harbors bill carrying appropriations amounting to \$27,954,000, and demands that it be "put up to the President."

Every well-informed person in the United States knows perfectly well what President Wilson thinks about "pork," but every well-informed person knows equally well that the "pork" hunters have him at a disadvantage at this time. He might tell them that, while he is willing to put his signature to measures granting billions for defense, he is unwilling to be a party to the granting of one penny for tribute; but the effect of this would be lost upon the understanding and the conscience of Congressmen who are bent upon "taking something home" to their districts. Moreover, opposition would only delay other legislation of incomparably greater importance.

Popular opinion will approve Republican antagonism to the "pork" bill. The fact that the Republicans in Congress are solidly against the measure will be remembered to the party's advantage. The best opinion of the country, regardless of party, repudiates "pork" legislation, views it at the present juncture as little short of treasonable to the nation's interests, but there are other things, and especially one other thing, to be remembered. The Rivers and Harbors Bill is not all "pork." It contains certain perfectly honest items. It provides for certain perfectly legitimate improvements. Otherwise it could not escape a veto. But the main point is that it stands in the way of essential, even vital, legislation.

The Nation has a war on its hands, and the winning of that war is the overshadowing duty of the hour. To win it, national and political as well as individual sacrifices must be made. Nothing must be permitted to stand in the way of victory, not even the protection of the Treasury against those who express their patriotism in terms of "pork." A settlement with these gentry must be left to the future. For the present, the Nation must meet the holdup as best it may.

It would be unfair to the President, who is striving daily and nightly to hasten legislation, to increase his difficulties, to multiply his vexations and embarrassments, by asking him to withhold his signature from the "pork" bill, even though it be disgraceful. If signing is unavoidable, he must pay this price for support, as Lincoln was compelled to pay it, forgetting the minor considerations in order to win the war. Speedy victory over autocracy is the one end he must ever keep in view.

But he need not, and it is reasonable to suppose that he will not, when the fight is won, forget how and by whom he was forced, in the most trying hours of the struggle, to approve a measure which was, in great part, obnoxious to him. Nor will time erase the memory of it from the thought of the people.

### The Serbian National Committee

ALTHOUGH very little is allowed to penetrate to the outside world as to the internal condition of Serbia, sufficient is known to make it clear that the situation in that country, as far as the inhabitants are concerned, is in the highest degree deplorable. Some four months ago, the Serbian Legation in London was able to make a definite statement on the matter. At that time it was shown that Austria-Hungary had definitely embarked upon what amounted to "a system of extermination." A long list of so-called crimes, for which the extreme penalty might be inflicted, had been drawn up by the Austrian authorities, and anyone who gave this list, which

was published in detail by the legation, the most cursory attention, could see how any one of the "crimes" mentioned could be brought home to almost any peaceable inhabitant, quite regardless of whether he was guilty or not. Thus it was authoritatively stated that many people, both men and women, had been hanged because the authorities found "rifle bullets" in their houses, or because they had "buried arms or explosives," or because they had more food in the house than was permitted by the regulations, or because they retained copper.

Still more recently, only the other day, in fact, a Slovenian Deputy of the Austrian Reichsrath declared that, by the deliberate will of the authorities, the Serbian people's lands had been devastated in a manner "not witnessed in Europe since Kosovo," and this not from military necessity; whilst from whole districts military authorities had "carried off women and old men and children, as did the Assyrians and Babylonians in ancient times."

It is with a view to mitigating, in some way, these almost incredible sufferings, that a Serbian national committee has been formed at Geneva. It is composed of former Serbian ministers and other men who are of the very highest type of the Serbian nation, and they are appealing for funds in order to bring about some mitigation of the conditions in their country. It appears from the appeal which has been issued that the only way of securing this relief is by the transmission of money. This is being done through the local Swiss banks, and the committee announces that receipts received by the banks bear the signatures of the receivers, thus indicating that the money, at any rate, reaches its object. The money is sent in rotation and is justly distributed, but in spite of the fact that 8,000,000 francs have already been sent to the remaining population in Serbia, the committee very justly points out that 80,000,000 would not have sufficed to cover its most pressing needs.

It must be clear to anyone who gives the matter any consideration that as long as the iron cordon of the Central Powers is drawn around these occupied countries, there are very few ways in which the allied and neutral peoples of the world can do anything to mitigate the sufferings of the inhabitants. It may, however, be taken for granted that everything that can be done will be done, and it is for this reason that there can be no doubt that the Serbian committee in Geneva will not make its appeal for funds in vain.

### The Rhine

THE Rhine has always played a prominent part in the political history of the Western European nations. There seems to be no doubt that in prehistoric times the whole valley of the great river was peopled with various Celtic tribes, for they have left many traces of themselves, amongst others the names of various great cities, such as Mainz and Worms. When the curtain first lifts on history, however, the Celts are seen retreating steadily westward before the oncoming of the Teutonic hordes from the wilds of Central Europe. This movement probably began somewhere about the Fourth Century B. C., and it was not held up for any length of time until the advent of the Romans. Julius Caesar, however, stemmed the tide, and Augustus, who followed Caesar in his great conquest in Gaul, quickly saw the strategic importance of the Rhine, and devoted himself, as did all his successors, to its fortification to the utmost extent.

The result of the Roman occupation was that the left bank, or the Roman bank, developed enormously in its civilization, and to this day the traces of the Romans may be found everywhere thereabouts, in their wonderful roads, bridges, and aqueducts, and the various other remains, as those to be found, for instance, at Trier. Ultimately, of course, when the Empire began to decline and the strength of the Roman positions on their frontiers was so reduced that they steadily yielded at various points to pressure from without, the Rhine land was quickly invaded by the Teutons, who, pressing downward into Gaul, overran the whole country. The river thus became a German river, and its valley, along with the rest of Gaul, sank into a condition of semibarbarism, until its civilization was revived in the Eighth Century by Charlemagne, who had his seat of government at Aix-la-Chapelle.

In the next reign, Charlemagne's dominions were divided, and the Rhine at first formed the boundary between Germany and the Middle Kingdom of Lotharingia. This condition of things obtained until 870, when the Rhine Valley became entirely German territory, the frontier of the German dominions being pushed on westwards beyond the river. Thereafter, the Rhine Valley remained a German possession for over 800 years, and it was not until Louis XIV's famous coup in 1681, when he captured the city of Strasburg, that the French again gained a footing in the valley. By the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, the whole of the Reichsland was ceded to France, and the Rhine, once more, became the frontier between the two countries. This idea of a France which coincided with the Gaul of Caesar, having the Rhine as its frontier, was one very dear to the hearts of the Frenchmen, and in 1801 its delimitation was thus confirmed. In 1815, however, the lower part of the Rhine Valley was ceded to Germany, and, as all the world knows, after the war of 1870-71, by the annexation by Germany of Alsace-Lorraine, the Rhine became once again "a German river and not a German frontier."

As a matter of fact, of course, the Rhine shares its nationality with three countries, namely, Switzerland, Germany, and Holland. Indeed, for no less than 233 miles of its total length of 850 miles, the river flows through Swiss territory, winding its way in and out of the Swiss valleys until it reaches that famous sharp turn to the right by the frontier town of Basel. It is, however, the German Rhine which is most famous for the beauty of its scenery, for when the river finally debouches into Dutch territory, it rapidly degenerates. Its banks are low and often have to be strengthened by embankments, and by the time it approaches the coast it becomes an unimportant river, ultimately finding its way into the North Sea through a modernly constructed

canal. Still, though the name Rhine thus, at last, attaches to a very insignificant stream, the entire district between the Waal on the one side and the Yssel on the other, which was, of course, the Insula Batavorum of Caesar, in reality belongs to the delta of the famous river.

### Notes and Comments

IT WAS rather a quaint communication for the French Government to receive from the British headquarters staff, that a prehistoric animal was in safe keeping for them. The fact of the matter was that in some digging operations near Bapaume the British soldiers came upon the skeleton of a huge mammoth, together with some prehistoric silex tools. Paleontological research was not exactly what they were engaged upon at the time, but they informed their officers, with the result that the French Government has since taken steps to cover up the mammoth until a more auspicious occasion presents itself for carefully removing him to a museum. One can imagine that the most interesting part about that mammoth in days to come will be the time, place and circumstance of his discovery.

IT WOULD be amusing, if it were not annoying, to find the French censorship relapsing into its old bad ways. The sufferer this time is Les Nations, which, under the direction of M. Marmande, is providing the French public with a 6d. weekly, a hitherto unknown form of journalism across the Channel. The censorship, repeating an old blunder, blotted out a whole column, but left the gist of the article in the editorial notes. As far as can be gathered, the censored news consisted, in the main, of extracts from the New Republic on what Mr. Wilson means by the word "victory." As to the reasons for the obliteration of the article, past experience makes it pretty safe to assume that there were none; at any rate, no reasonable reasons.

THE city of Cheyenne, which many people in the eastern sections of the United States are still inclined to regard as a frontier town, has just celebrated its "golden jubilee." It may be claimed, of course, that the mere attainment of a golden anniversary does not of itself signify the attainment of all the culture of the ages, but it surely must signify that some real progress has been made. Forty years ago "Bill" Nye, then unknown to fame, did his first newspaper work on the Cheyenne Sun, then the leading paper in Wyoming. It was published by Hayford & Gates, and did much toward transforming the Cheyenne of those days into the Cheyenne of today. But the newspaper never had a jubilee of any kind.

IT IS reassuring to learn that the Department of Justice, at Washington, has determined to prosecute vigorously all persons found to be spreading false reports having a bearing upon American interests in the war. Warnings have at length been issued against rumors of disasters to the expeditionary forces of the United States. It is the solemn duty of good citizens to supply the Department of Justice with information in their possession touching upon the enemy campaign of misrepresentation. A false report, if not quickly corrected, may do immeasurable mischief.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., has learned a lesson. The Government was chary, last spring, about making use of the fort, hard by, as a station for reserve officers, because of certain undesirable surroundings, and it cleaned up. Then a settlement of liquor dealers sprang up across the river, and the Government became still more chary. The five-mile zone executive order, issued by the President, has now relieved Leavenworth of its undesirable suburb, as well as of its pressing responsibility, while the experience has shown its people that the days of trifling or temporizing with the liquor question are over.

THE perplexing task of those charged with the enforcement of the excise laws in all parts of the United States has been that of compelling at least a partial observance of the law requiring saloons to close on Sundays. This regulation has been openly and flagrantly violated. But now, it appears, the Indiana Liquor Dealers Association, an organization of saloon-keepers, has offered a reward for the conviction of violators of this law, evidently hoping, by this show of compliance with a reasonable rule, to ward off an impending crash.

MARYLAND has a particularly drastic draft law which goes into effect on Aug. 20. As a preliminary to its enforcement, there is to be a general registration of all able-bodied males between 18 and 50. All that are exempt from military service will then be drafted into the service of the State, the counties, or the cities, for employment in industrial or agricultural pursuits. Rich and poor alike are to be given work. No drones are to be tolerated. The object sought is to put an end to all forms of idling and to make all contribute to the common good. Maryland, it ought to be said, is striving with all its might and main to prevent wastage of food crops.

GENERAL PERSHING has a brother who says he does not know whether the general is a Democrat or a Republican. All he is positive about is that the commander of the American forces in France is a soldier, not a politician. This is enough, so far as the American people are concerned. By the way, both brothers deserve to be congratulated on their relationship.

"I AM sorry Congress was stampeded into war," is a statement credited to Professor Persinger of the history department of the University of Nebraska. In a case of this kind the University of Nebraska ought to do one of two things. It should either close its history department or find a professor for it who knows something about history. Or, at least, one who, knowing the truth of very recent history, is not disposed to pervert it.